

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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VOL. CXXXVI No. 2765.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920.

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"Municipal Gazette."

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

MELODRAMA

July 31.

RECENT Home papers, at least as recent as the caprice of the postoffice allows, record an interesting revival at the Kingsway Theatre, where Miss Goodall has replaced "The Young Visitors," by "Within the Law," a piece of pure melodrama of the good old-fashioned sort. And on this subject "Truth" makes some remarks which will touch a responsive chord in many breasts:—

The melodrama is unduly sneered at by the unco' highbrow, it says; but it remains with us because it is a form of entertainment which all can enjoy, if they will agree to let themselves be amused by what is obvious and theatrically effective. No intellectual effort is required for its comprehension, and after a good dinner one may prefer diversion of this type to any other species of play known to man. Moreover, melodrama, as it is too seldom recognized, offers to the actor great scope for personal victory over stage difficulties. Some understanding of this is no doubt responsible for Miss Edyth Goodall's reliance upon an old play in the present instance. She has a part full of falsities; but by her great talent is enabled to win sympathy at the outset, and to carry through difficult scene after difficult scene, until, when the brain is reeling with so much excitement of ruse and subterfuge, a clear issue is achieved. An actress of less versatility and address than Miss Goodall might fail to get her effects. Miss Goodall does not fail. She is first the wrongfully-accused shop-girl, and then the leader of the gang of wrongdoers who keep always "within the law," so that they may with impunity avenge the wrongs inflicted upon them by means of vindictive punishments. In both divisions of her part she holds the audience's sympathy and its gasping admiration.

In days when music hall artists are hard put to it to find a "shop," when even George

Robey gravitates to revue, when comedy after comedy hits and misses and "Shakespeare spells ruin" rather more plainly than ever, this return to "the drama" awakens not only interest but—dare we say it?—pleased expectation. Highbrows may indeed sneer. But those of us who are old enough to confess what we like, and to remember things that we did not but only pretended to, may admit that some of our most delicious theatrical recollections are bound up with melodrama. Think of Wilson Barrett in "The Silver King" and of "Bill" Terriss in "Black-eyed Susan." Did he not also play "The Lights of London?" At any rate, it was a splendid evening's entertainment. So was "Jim the Penman," perhaps one of the best melodramas ever produced. Provincial theatre-goers also will recall the name of Miss Janet Steer, one of the first lady managers, who could always be relied on for a thrilling evening. There was one play in particular (we forget the name) in which Miss Steer doubled the parts of a most virtuous young lady and one not at all virtuous, who ultimately gets her throat cut and is so discovered in a tumbled bed, vividly lit, at the back of a darkened stage. Oh brave work! Most of Oscar Wilde's plays, beneath all their sparkle and epigram, are really melodrama, with the murders left out, and owed at least some of their success to the fact. So were "The Thief" and its innumerable kindred plays, the only difference between them and their predecessors being that they endeavoured to bring melodrama into closer touch with real life than the others pretended to do, and from the standpoint of entertainment, if not of art, with perhaps no particular gain. But we got back to the real thing in 1915 with that peculiarly gruesome play "The Ware Case," its only drawback being that the murder had to be done "off." However, there was an excellent suicide in the last act and a wonderful trial scene in the third.

One remembers one lady in the party (normally a most practical person) carried quite beyond herself by the cross-examination of "Hubby Ware," and bursting out as the curtain fell: "I do think the law is a *beastly* profession."

Why might not the A.D.C. try the experiment of putting on a melodrama? From time to time one has heard rumours of such an intention, but nothing has come of it. They did, of course, stage "The Thief" some nine or ten years ago, and a remarkably good piece of work it was. But it is not the right melodramatic stuff; the ending is most unsatisfactory from the audience's point of view, and the thin leaven of crime introduced is quite secondary to the character study of husband and wife. All very clever, no doubt, but quite devoid of that direct appeal which melodrama makes in common with books of romance. What we expect in melodrama is plenty of good downright crime, no footling half-shades involving all sorts of speculation whether there was any crime at all, as in Galsworthy's "Silver Box." The hero and the heroine—especially the heroine—must go through trials and miseries; the villain must be a real villain, ruthless, cold, cynical, worthy of hisses; and in the end virtue must triumph and all live happy ever after. "What stuff," says the highbrow, and proceeds to demonstrate pityingly that such things never happen in real life. Even if they do not—though there is no greater truism than that truth is stranger than fiction—there is not only something very human in these old plays, but they seem to reflect also some of the best ideals in humanity. It may be very bad art in the British public to insist on "a happy ending," but surely it shows a kindly trait. If we cannot always make our own affairs go well, if we cannot always play the hero's part and exhibit his noble indifference to misfortune and temptation, the demand for these conventions on

the stage suggests an inner conviction that in the long run the good man comes out on top and the bad man gets it in the neck. All this means hard work for actors and actresses, as "Truth" points out; but that might only be an additional incentive to the A.D.C., which is nothing if not ambitious and certainly does not least well when it flies highest.

THE UNCHECKED PROFITEER

Aug. 2.

A few months ago the price of rice was eight dollars a picul; then it suddenly soared to sixteen dollars and the powers that be made frantic efforts to prevent it going to twenty as some predicted it otherwise would do. The difference between eight and sixteen dollars in the price of the staple food of the people is not merely the arithmetical ratio between eight and sixteen; it is the difference between full meals and stinted to thousands of families and the difference between poverty and semi-starvation to a large number. To say that this amazing rise in the price of their daily bread spread dismay amongst the Chinese in this settlement is to state the case mildly. They were, like a mouse placed under the receiver in an air-pump, appalled to find the breath of life, by some mysterious process, ebbing irrevocably away. Naturally much resentment was caused for it is universally believed that speculation and the illegal export of rice have been the causes which have led to this disaster; for to the poor—and the majority of people are poor—it is nothing less.

This leads us to ask what is the normal value of a picul of rice? And the answer is that there is no normal value—if by "normal" is meant intrinsic or unchanging value—of rice or, indeed, of anything else. The dictionary tells us that "value is the ratio for which one thing (rice) exchanges in the open market for other commodities (money)." Exactly so. And so it comes to pass that when, through war or an act of God, the price of food becomes prohibitive governments issue ration tickets and the people eat their bread by weight and bear such deprivations as the abnormal conditions impose on them with astonishing cheerfulness. But

if the temporary famine is due to neither of the causes specified above; if there be no such thing in existence as an "open market"; if the hardships imposed are due to the fact that rich speculators have secured control of the available supplies and are battenning themselves on the miseries of others, then are to be heard the subdued rumblings that precede revolutions and uneasy lies the head of the man who owns a big balance at the bank.

"He that withholdeth corn the people shall curse him," said the wise man in the book of Proverbs and lucky he if the people's anger take no more active form than that of vague curses. The most detested individual in the world to-day is the profiteer. He is the admitted enemy of the public weal, the generator of Bolshevism, the provocative cause of a reckless radicalism that threatens ruin to civilization. As in Solomon's day, the people curse him, the press pillories him and caricatures him in many inelegant poses. Chancellors of the exchequer devise cunning schemes to wile his ill-gotten gains from his coffers and then throw up the sponge declaring that it is impossible to separate illegal from legitimate profit and so he, the execrated one, must be left alone to flaunt his wealth in peace. Nothing is more striking than this absolute failure of legislation in Europe and America to deal with the admitted evil of profiteering. The middle classes find themselves in the position of sailors at the pumps in a sinking ship; they must spend their last ounce of strength in a dull and almost hopeless effort to prevent submersion. Labour listens with unconcealed scorn to the excuses of the parliamentarians. Congress, the House of Commons is, they declare, a Capitalist club; why should you expect them to deal any otherwise than tenderly with their brother capitalists? But the next strike will be bitter because, though the coal barons have made sixty-six million pounds profit during the last year, Government declares it can neither increase the miner's wages nor reduce the price of coal to the consumers. Only the Bolshevik, they say, has found a solution for the problem. He sees on the one hand the multitude, foodless, naked and hopeless. On the other the profiteer, flaunting his wealth, so he promptly stands

him up against a wall and shoots him. It is a rough and ready remedy but it cannot be denied that more civilized methods have hitherto proved futile. So sorely as we needed a heaven-sent general to win the war, we need still more sorely a heaven-sent statesman to win the peace. One thing the proletariat begins to see clearly. There cannot be dividends of fifty and one hundred per cent. without a corresponding H.C.L. There is an ominous rapprochement between the new rich labour and the new poor rich. On the day they openly join forces profiteering will be dealt with so drastically that the days of Limehouse speeches and the robbing of hen roosts will seem like hidebound conservatism by contrast. A wise statesmanship would deal with the problem now while it is still manageable: postponement will only create another problem as insoluble as that of Ireland.

THE "HERALD'S" 70TH BIRTHDAY

Aug. 3.

WITH this number we present to our readers a special supplement to commemorate the seventieth birthday of our weekly edition and elder sister, the "North China Herald." A good deal of thought has been devoted to this supplement so that it might be appropriately commemorative, might suggest history without reviving the well worn stories of the Battle of Muddy Flats or the shooting of snipe on the Race Course, might show something of the past and something of the present; and we trust that readers both at Home and in China will be pleased. To the former, of whom many appear to think even yet that we exiles in Shanghai live in wattled huts stilted up, like the Dyaks, above mud swamps, and subsisting entirely upon tinned foods, these pictures of great buildings, spacious parks and pleasant, leafy residential roads will occasion no small surprise. But for local readers also we think there may be surprises. The extent and success with which Chinese have taken up and are pursuing all kinds of industries once the work of foreigners only is probably recognized by very few of the latter. We have but chosen the most typical: the list might be added to widely. So also of the student movement,

the penetration of which into the life of the Chinese people, as reviewed in our supplement, has been described by such an observer as Sir John Jordan, as by far the most significant development in Chinese affairs of the day. Yet how short is the time since "an unusually efficient" governor of Shantung, as Dr. Arthur Smith calls him, kidnapped the postmen walking through his province. And how little a distance need we go from the modern factories of Shanghai to find the old local industries of China the same as ever, and the old-fashioned artificer producing the same exquisite results with the same incredibly primitive tools. And what do the Mongol herdsmen and camel drivers, whom Rodney Gilbert describes with his inimitable charm, reckon of republics and student movements and Western machinery?

It is impossible to look back over any period long enough to rank as history without a feeling of awe: and on Shanghai's past career, and on the names and personalities of those who laid the foundations of this amazing city one never ceases to dwell with fascination. Some one has said that if two Scots were cast away on a desert island, they would at once form a Caledonian Society. Similarly it would seem that the smallest aggregate of Britons that could call itself a community must at once found a newspaper. Even thus one thinks that it must have needed great courage and faith in the originators of the "North China Herald" to launch the paper of which, with our supplement, we also issue an exact facsimile. The days when merchants lived yet in the native city were not far off. The Municipal Council and the Land Regulations in anything at all like the form we now know them were still several years away. But lack of faith in itself has never been a failing of Shanghai's, and the results of this brave determination through evil times and good are to be seen today. It is safe to say that there exists no place in the world like Shanghai. Nobody who has not lived here has any clear idea of its constitution; nobody, without personal experience of it, would believe how successful that constitution has been and how it has seemed to call forth all the best abilities of the men who administer it. Shanghai has its limitations, no doubt. Yet there is in it amid outwardly unfavourable

surroundings a germ of unquenchable vitality which has penetrated and spurred all its doings to an activity which few cities can rival and none exceed and which promises to make even the wonderful growth of the past seventy years a little thing compared with that of seventy hence.

Of the part that has been played by the "North China Daily News" and "Herald" both in recording what has been done and possibly in helping a little to the doing of somewhat more, we speak with diffidence. No one thinks less of "the influence of the Press" than a journalist, provided he has the faintest sense of humour; and at the same time no one has better reason to appreciate its reality, exercised though it some times be in very capricious ways. Not many papers in the world can look back upon an uninterrupted life of seventy years, and the members of its staff cannot but be conscious of the honour of working for so venerable an institution. If a personal note may be permitted, in many little ways it is constantly borne in upon them by the public generally that the paper is not theirs to play with; there must be no tampering with holy writ; and innovations must be very carefully considered before they can hope to avoid criticism, if not open protest. And this attitude of the public is at once the greatest stimulus and complement that a journalist can receive. There have been truly great men connected with these papers in the past, Gundry, Balfour, McLellan, Little—these were men whose memories, deservedly, do not fade. Yet if we read their records aright and turn over the old files embodying their work, it seems that each one of them was first of all impressed with the supreme idea that a newspaper ought to be something far above the men who produce it, and that their duty is to subordinate self to the greater task of revealing the spirit of the community from whose life the paper draws its own. So the "North China Daily News" and "Herald" have grown with the growth of Shanghai and so, we trust, they may continue to grow.

PEKING, Aug. 1.—It is reported that the United States Minister has formally applied for permission to establish a Consulate at Kalgan, and that Chen-Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs will submit the request to the Cabinet to-morrow. —Reuter.

THE REMARKABLE YEARS

Aug. 4.

WHEN war befell us six years ago to-day it did something more than merely to set a whole nation in arms to redeem its plighted word. That the nation did take so readily and promptly to war, for the sake of a treaty that we would not regard as a scrap of paper, is a matter which will always be a source of legitimate pride, but that is a theme on which we need not enlarge at this time of day. Rather may we regard with possibly both pleasure and profit an aspect of the nation's character which that momentous day in August awoke into life. If it were true that we were a people of shopkeeping instincts, the advent of war promptly changed them into something else; or perhaps it would be truer to say that it disclosed the real type of character which the aforesaid shopkeeping practices had disguised.

One thing we did not attempt to do during the war, in spite of all the remarkable things achieved. It was left to the Germans to try a really sensational and theatrical coup, the conversion of the struggle into a holy war. At any time it would have been too dramatic for our liking, and as matters were our hard-won knowledge of the world, would never have allowed us to take so fatal a step. This holy war, which failed of realization, is one of the most interesting phases of the great conflict, and discloses the British civilian, the one who wandered at large over the spacious places of the earth, in the light of his real greatness. The success of a holy war depended in one respect on how far the Germans had worked up the artificial Pan-Islam movement which had been started some years before. In combating these intrigues all through Arabia we find the British civilian, the man who through liking or force of circumstances had made a study of tribes and conditions, working hand in hand with officials, sailors and soldiers, and achieving the most amazing results. The story of this phase of the war is coming to us piecemeal, but it is of an extreme fascination. We supplied arms to tribes who again and again sold them to our enemies, but finally when it came to the crucial moment these people did what was needed of

them. Hard and fast ideas in such a country would have driven everybody into the hands of our enemies, yet this was not only averted, but in the long run all manner of people were turned to good account on the Allies' side.

One interesting aspect of the struggle that must not be omitted is the assault on the sacred English language and its recovery from over four years of appalling usage. When a nation, hitherto reputable and respectable, suddenly introduces a collection of foreign, hybrid or manufactured words, usually of grotesque sound, into its vocabulary, angels may weep, and when it composes ribald songs in foreign languages the heavens may shudder. But the foreigner accepted the poetic effusions with a somewhat amazed tolerance, and the nation beamed on its sons who found the dictionary inadequate. As the war years dragged on, some of these words seemed bound to become part and parcel of the language. Then, as if the murdering of the King's English were not enough, the nation made a determined onslaught on the French language, twisting and torturing it with a persistence and success that made some of the inhabitants doubt whether the pronunciation previously in vogue were not wrong. It is even on record that in one district the long-suffering peasantry actually (though fortunately only temporarily) adopted the army version of a place name. To-day it is rather appalling to think how much the whole world was under the influence of the slaughterers. On one occasion, for instance, Sir Douglas Haig mentioned the advent of our "new heavy-armoured motor cars." Within a week his attempts at precise English had been utterly routed, and he used the word tank with as little shame as did a private of the line. So it went on till the end. But then the language recovered, and to-day the nation is forgetting the excrescences which grew upon its tongue. Perhaps just as well, for they lacked any very conspicuous beauty. Some people there are who urge us to forget the war, as if that were possible. Knowing what the nation did, how it got out of its commonplace mood, it is not desirable that we should do so, but with a certain amount of advantage we can ignore for the future a great deal of the language it inspired.

THE U. S. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Aug. 5.

To-day Shanghai should have the pleasure of welcoming a considerable party of members of the United States Congress and it goes without saying that it will do so with all its well known cordiality. No such important visitation from American shores has been made since that of Mr. Taft in the late summer of 1907; and as Mr. Taft's journey was undertaken in pursuit of the policy, which he afterwards revealed as President, of teaching the American people to think imperially, in the best sense of the phrase, so the visit of these Senators and Representatives obeys that feeling which now impels so many Americans to turn their thoughts on China in sentiment, in business and in politics. It is regrettable that their stay must be so short. More than one American has spoken to us privately of his fears for the subsequent results of imperfect information too hastily acquired and too readily accepted for gospel. But there is a saying that unless a visitor to Rome writes a book during the first three weeks of his stay, he will never do so; which is in some ways applicable to China also, and contains a certain germ of sound sense beneath its irony. The broad issues in China are easily grasped, beneath the welter of political intrigue; and even a few days' visit may make important things plainer, so long as the visitors do not allow themselves to take too seriously the innumerable, facile after-dinner speeches which they will have to endure.

The great danger in any judgement of China lies not so much in preconceived ideas as in the temptation to see only what the looker-on wishes to see. We recall a private letter from an American friend, one of our ablest and most clear-sighted correspondents in the interior, written from America in the summer of 1912 or 1913. He had been speaking in public in several towns, and he complained that his audiences most unmistakeably did not like to hear the truth: the simple, undeniable fact that three or four hundred millions of people, chiefly illiterate, had not suddenly and miraculously become enlightened, up-to-date republicans was particularly distasteful. Looking back

on those fervent days, it is easy to understand this frame of mind. The leaders of the Chinese revolution made a dead set at America; the memories of Washington and Lincoln were invoked at every turn; and in each new phase special pleas were made for the sympathy of the older Republic towards the younger. Such appeals were as inevitable as the pleasure they evoked. Both parties forgot an important consideration, namely, that the American Republic, developing in a vast new unpopulated country free from all hampering tradition, is no analogy for an ancient, much overcrowded people encrusted for thousands of years with one of the most rigid social and political philosophies in existence. And still there is too great a tendency in foreign teachers and advisers to see only that facet of China in which their own interests are centred. The student movement is undoubtedly fraught with immense possibilities for good: it is no less surely harbours seeds of poison; the younger generation of business-men have ideas, but are in too great a hurry; and while militarism is rightly condemned, it ought to be remembered that not all the older generation are militarists and that some of them know a thing or two which this slowly moving people may still very much need.

Mr. Taft's policy as regards China neither endured very long nor bore much fruit. It was quickly reversed by President Wilson, with apparently general approval. Whether the visitors from Congress to-day will succeed better when they get home, having the added advantage of a Republic on which to bid for sympathy instead of the Empire that Mr. Taft knew, remains to be seen. No offence is meant in saying that America is inclined to think parochially: for her's is a very big parish, with enough in it to absorb all the energies and attentions of far more than a hundred million people. But it is the paradox of modern life that while every component part of the world seems to have grown larger, the world itself has grown startlingly smaller. No part of it can any more live to itself; and the desire now apparent in America, after its splendid emergence into the world war, to withdraw again into the seclusion of its own engrossing affairs, natural and understandable as it may be, is not a little

embarrassing to Europe, which, having accepted President Wilson's principles, now has to endure a good deal of criticism and interference from America without the compensation of American help. That is a phase that cannot and we are sure will not last, but it would be idle to pretend that it is not causing difficulties and sore feelings. Half the troubles of China to-day and not a few of those among her neighbours are due to her frenzied attempts to live her own life shut off from all others. America is strong enough and geographically well endowed to take such a line if she wishes. But to do so is not in accord with the great liberty-loving traditions of the American people nor with the spirit which has prompted these members of Congress to come to China in the worst season of the year.

THE FUTURE OF PRICES

Aug. 6.

THE latest index figures of the price of commodities, those for the month of May, show the first decline since the temporary drop occurring subsequent to the armistice. It is not a large decline, just over two per cent., and although we have been warned against undue optimism resulting from this fall, it is satisfactory to note a continuance in many quarters. Among the favourable indications are that the world's wheat crop generally is to be greater than was at first believed, and there is also the cheapening tendency of cotton. This last has had a very considerable effect in Japan, where spinners, already in a bad state of nerves, incline to believe that their previous heavy commitments at high rates may now prove their utter undoing. The general reduction in the price of foodstuffs would have been all the greater were it not for the fact that sugar is soaring, but in regard to this commodity a check in wholesale rates has now also been announced. The factor making for many of these reductions is largely the action of the consumer. The public, principally in Great Britain and America, and now also in other countries, has at last awakened from its dream of extravagance, has discovered many things it could well do without and that substitutes

for others were in existence, and using this knowledge it has won an initial victory over the forces making for high prices and high profits. But, so far, it is merely one victory in a very large campaign, and while every such success is welcome, we have yet to see how the other forces called into action can function in the great struggle.

Having seen the type of action demanded of the consumer, we now enter upon a much more difficult phase, the part that Government has to play. Here we may at once dismiss the rôles of national provider, food controller and anti-profiteering legislator which Government has from time to time had to assume, as being merely temporary measures, and come to the great means to a reduction in prices—deflation of the artificial credit which the war forced upon the world. It may be said at once that when this problem comes up, Government is between the devil and the deep sea. In recalling past conjectures of what might be done to tackle this subject, we find the fear often prevalent that the Cabinet would be forced by Parliament to precipitate a financial and industrial crisis so that prices might be reduced. Notoriously feeble democratic institutions are in grasping the inwardness of economic problems, and when even Cabinet Ministers were incautious in their utterances, it was enough to give the financial world real cause for alarm. Not only was the fear of a capital levy disturbing, but there was a remarkable school to enforce economy. The latter's scheme was a drastic reduction in our paper currency, making it so scarce that people would perforce have to economize, having nothing to spend. Fortunately the Conservative element in the Government was too strong, its instincts too sound to allow of either fatal step being taken, attractive though they were to many throughout the country. And having avoided these dangers, Government has started its work by a reduction of the country's indebtedness. That is the real start of the process of deflation, the process which will ultimately bring sterling values to the same as gold values. And when we have achieved that we shall have gone a long way on our journey towards reduced prices all round.

The question which will now

be asked is, what are the prospects of this deflation reaching the desired end, can the process be carried through with rapidity. There is no doubt that the levy on war profits would have hastened the result, but for the same reasons that it was unsafe we have our financial leaders now warning us of the dangers attending any attempt unduly to hasten deflation of credit. The position has been admirably put by Mr. Frederick Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank, in an address to the Parliamentary Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, and the moral to be drawn from his remarks is that deflation is one of the most hazardous of undertakings to the country at the present day if artificial means are to be invoked. It is worth while quoting him when he points out that in carrying into effect a measure of deflation by the repayment to America of the Anglo-French Loan we have already caused a stringency in our money market and a scarcity of credit which begins to threaten our manufactures and trade. What we have attempted to do is to perform the same amount of work as formerly with a reduced volume of credit, and although he does not lay it down definitely, Mr. Goodenough's reference to the stringency above mentioned suggests that we have not been altogether successful. Normally the effect of a contraction of credit is to lower prices, but in the world to-day there are so many factors beyond our control that no certainty exists that the operation will still work. We are, therefore, faced with the fact that were we to undertake an arbitrary curtailment of credit it would be merely a gamble, which, if failing, would dislocate trade, create unemployment and throw us into a position worse than that of to-day. The mania for speculation, which wrote prices up to a preposterous figure following the armistice, is reacting unfavourably on our position to-day, but Mr. Goodenough gives us the satisfying information that the banks have set about remedying this situation by the rationing of credit, giving industry its due amount and imposing a ban on speculation. This is how we shall succeed in inducing deflation, but even the most optimistic must realize that the process is to be long and arduous, and with it that reduction in prices for which we hope.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Trade with Russia

More and more is attention being concentrated upon the chances of a resumption of trade with Russia, and merchants all the world over are hoping for great things therefrom. At the same time, if one studies trade returns, it is found that to a certain extent trade is going on with the country, if in fact it ever stopped, and it has latterly shown a tendency to increase. Taking figures given in an American Commerce Report we find that the imports from Russia into Great Britain from January to March of this year were of a value of \$15,560,152, as against \$2,876,900 for the same period of 1919, while our exports to Russia during the same three months of this year were \$13,411,402, as compared with \$1,250,701 in the opening quarter of 1919. At the same time this year we have re-exported goods to the value of \$7,244,150 to Russia. Now these figures are considerably below the pre-war totals, being in most cases about half, which considering the de-valuation of money means a much smaller amount in actual goods. The point of interest is, however, that while we are discussing ways and means to bring about trade with Russia, we are all the time apparently doing an increasingly thriving business with the country. And this is where statistics inevitably fail us, they say nothing about how the trade is done and with which parts of Russia.

Bank Holiday

Several people would like to know, in tones of varying indignation, why there is to be no August Bank holiday this year. One rumour was that the British Chamber of Commerce had "sat upon" it and recommended the banks to have nothing to do with it. But on inquiry in this august quarter, we were told that the Chamber was guiltless, having, when the annual list of holidays came up for approval, merely passed the usual series. Another theory is that as there is always a difference of a day between here and Home, accentuated now by the slowness of cables, the local banks virtually lose two days' business in taking the first Monday in August. But this again is mere conjecture. At any rate it appears to be a fact that there will be no August bank holiday this year. Journalists, of course, regard the omission philosophically, if not with joy: for it is terrible work getting out a paper in summer when everyone else is playing. Yet even journalists have their human feelings, and can spare sympathy for the many who will be disappointed by the loss of bank holiday. Which is certainly rather a breach of very old custom.

The Victory Medal

Those who served in the British forces will congratulate their American comrades of the Great War on the fact that their Victory Medal is now ready and distribution has started. To those who served in the American army, a number over 4,000,000, this medal is now to be issued, and as commander-in-chief, President Wilson has been the first to receive it. More than this, the American authorities have also decided upon the services for which clasps are to be given, these being 19 in number (including non-combatant service in various countries). So far as we know the British authorities are not nearly so far advanced as this, and although they have a much larger number of medals to deal with than has America, the fact that the Victory Medal is now ready in America suggests undue delay. We understand that one 1914-15 Star has reached Shanghai this week; there may be others that have also arrived, but it is certain that a great many entitled to it have not yet received it. Seeing how long it is taking for the distribution of this war honour, it can only be felt that those expecting the War and Victory Medals have but the remotest chance of seeing them during their present lifetime.

Food in Spain

Spain, which is generally spoken of as one of those countries which did well out of the war, seems to be suffering precisely the same tribulations as the rest of the world and, in degree, worse than some of the former combatants. The "Dia" of Madrid says there is no bread, no tobacco, no house room: there are already tobacco queues, bakers' queues and there will soon be queues of citizens with their families and furniture seeking shelter. Potatoes have become, it is said, a luxury for millionaires. Women in various parts of the country have demonstrated against the high cost of living and the difficulty of obtaining bread and oil, while the lack of cigarettes has provoked disturbances in the provinces. The last fact is no indication of undue levity on the part of the men but rather a serious protest against the alleged profiteering on the part of the tobacco company which holds a monopoly from the State. Of course, like most other countries, Spain has controlled her food supplies, but no matter how good a system is evolved it cannot combat shortage effectively. For some years to come it would seem that the country able to pay the highest price will secure most goods and the competition of the purchaser should lead the vendor to increase his output. Possibly with an approximation between supply and demand prices will come down. They should, by the rules of economics; but here as in many other matters "nice manners curtesy to great kings."

Norway's 8-Hours Day

The eight hour day came into practice in Norway this year and the law which enforces it is remarkable for the manner in which it interposes local authority between the employer and employee.

"The general working hours must be between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., and must not exceed 8 hours daily, or 48 hours weekly. Overtime is only permitted in the general and public interest, and if it is to last more than one day the employer must obtain the consent of the local inspection authorities. This permission can only be given for six months, and individual workers may not put in more than 15 hours' overtime per week or 30 hours within four weeks. The law includes factories and industries where motor power is used and where more than five workers are employed."

In the absence of the full text of the law it would appear that overtime is practically banished when it comes to the consideration of obtaining private profit thereby and might possibly operate in restraint of trade. On the other hand it tends to ensure that an employer shall always maintain a staff adequate to meet any demand made upon his resources, which, however, carries with it a larger strain on his wage bill in times of slackness.

Daughters of Toil

One of the most remarkable manifestations of advancing power on the part of the Chinese woman comes from Canton. According to one report the city suffers under the depredations of three notorious gangs, the "Black Handkerchief," "White Towel" and "Butterfly," and not only are they suspected of widespread highway robbery, but there is a belief that they kidnap girls and sell them into slavery. The danger arising from the operations of these societies is that they work in no crude manner; rather is it thought that they lure their victims to tragedy by persuading them to the theatre or other place of entertainment. Having established so much, a counter-society sets to work, the latter being composed of women who have adopted the title of the "Shovel Squad." According to reports in the Cantonese press they are "experienced, and skilled in the native art of self-defence as well as educated in book-learning; they are not helpless girls easily susceptible to fine dinners and joy rides offered by young men." Apparently when a Butterfly or Black Handkerchief comes along searching for victims he may now run the risk of catching a very Tartaric female, one that will break his self-respect up very badly. When these full fledged villains have something particularly tough upon their hands, one can imagine that the dismay engendered would be enough to compel reform, more particularly if she put a half-nelson across him, besides murmuring a few sweet nothings from Huxley or Darwin. There ought to be a rapid decrease in crime in the southern capital when this society is really in working order.

On Which Road?

The position in North China has suddenly become extraordinarily interesting and pregnant of great possibilities. Prophecy is always dangerous. Yet it does appear as if a clear issue were at last reached: on the one hand Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and the Chihli clique endeavouring to patch up one of the old-time bargain-making Cabinets which would not, to any expectation be one whit better than Anfu; on the other Wu Pei-fu stoutly declaring that the politicians shall not rob China of the fruits of his—and nobody else's—destruction of Anfu, and that there must be a popular Assembly representative of all classes in the country to settle once for all the future governance of China. The issue then is all or nothing. From which point of view it is disheartening to read that the Shanghai Streets Union, which includes many old M.P.'s, have telegraphed to Wu Pei-fu denouncing his scheme as illegal. Can they not show a little patriotism? It is easy to see the motive. The old M.P.'s, for whom China has already paid heavily, are afraid of losing their jobs—at which not one of them has ever done an honest day's work. Will the Street Unions allow themselves to be dictated to by these worthless gentry? If Wu Pei-fu really can break the power and defeat the intrigues of the militarists of all factions, is he not one to whom all men should rally, for the wiping clean of the slate and a fresh start?

Game Laws

We may leave the gentleman at Mokanshan who does not scruple to shoot a doe in July—is it much of a performance to do so at any time?—to the just denunciations of Mr. Maguire and Mr. Nazer. But a word more about the game laws generally. There are none in China and that is just the trouble and the grief. The Municipal Gazette publishes the dates of the close season, but this is only a local ruling for the markets and unfortunately appears but too often to be evaded. Is it really impossible to get the Diplomatic Body to forbid the exporting of game by the big companies at certain seasons of the year and the "bum-boat" trade, the two chief causes of destruction? As regards the former we have been told (1) that they could not be interfered with during the war when their supplies were urgently required by the Allies; (2) that their export of game is entirely a side line which they could drop without loss. Cause No. 1 has ceased to be operative. No. 2, whether true or false, is beside the point. What we have to bear in mind is that China is being rapidly denuded of game, with incredible cruelties in the process. Three or four years ago Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Johnstone took the lead in what seemed for a while a most hopeful petition to Peking. Yet it failed,

and both these gentlemen have left Shanghai. But there are others: will they not make another attempt in a most appealing cause?

The Telephone

Having preached to others on the evils of "hot weather temper" we must be doubly careful of not incurring the same damnation. But with all due allowance on this score, surely the telephone is very and needlessly trying. It ought not to be necessary to have to ring twice, thrice or even more times in order to attract the operator's attention. The connecting up, again, seems often very careless, even allowing for the greater number of wires in operation nowadays, with the result that it is impossible to hear properly and one must ring off and try to get a new connexion, much to the annoyance, it would seem, of the operator; at least he appears most reluctant to grant it. Finally, the number of times when one is cut off in the middle of a conversation with no shadow of excuse, is infuriating, as is the time wasted in trying to get attention from the operator, who no doubt is fully conscious of his guilt. Every business has its own special difficulties which outsiders cannot appreciate; and we are willing to believe that the Telephone Co. is no exception. But if they can manage improvement on the points indicated, they will save much bad language.

The Japanese Alliance

We have received another long manifesto from a Chinese society calling itself the "Ten Men Union Association," directed against the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. A quotation must suffice. After referring to the good relations that have so long existed between China and "our dear English friends," it continues:—

Now since the promulgation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Japan had been a constant source of international intricacies. Although the sword has not been drawn by weak China, yet the hatred of her people towards the Japanese Empire is only heightened by every international accident. The pressure Japan brings to bear upon China at present will never be forgotten when the Chinese as a whole are able to stand up and shake hands with the world's great Powers in readjusting her international relations. They may not be able to wipe out the Japanese Empire, but they will make it totter. The Korean revolution, the old Russo-Japanese hatred, and the Philippine question will then all come up as a bolt from the blue, if the time is ripe for such. That they will be terrible enough to engage Japan in a death and life struggle is certain. It is on this ground that we do not wish to see our English friends drawn into the whirlpool of a future war by binding themselves firmly at present in such a contract as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

This manifesto, though vague enough, is more threatening than most. What the influence of this particular Association may be, we do not know. But all these documents are published in the Chinese Press and help to mould public

opinion, a fact not to be forgotten. Meanwhile Chinese readers may be reminded that the Alliance is to be submitted to the League of Nations Council to which China has been invited to send a representative.

Complications

Nobody outside of America has any very great idea of the difference between the Republicans and Democrats, or can hope to explain on what particular principles they fight their elections. But this year the Presidential election is going to be harder to grasp as an entity than ever, because side issues appear likely to swamp the others. Governor Cox has been adopted as the Democratic candidate, but hardly is he firmly settled in the position than he is assailed by fellow Democrats as a particular sort of villain in that he wants to nullify the 18th amendment. To the rest of the world it seems more or less unimportant whether liquid contains a half or three and a half per cent. of alcohol, for neither would be conspicuously noticed, but to the Prohibitionists it is vital. Governor Cox happens to be for the larger figure, so he has fallen foul of Mr. Bryan and others of his kind. Thus Mr. Bryan, in his mild way of telling off his opponents:

Prohibitionists do not object to them having all the alcohol they want to drink. The law does not say that they cannot buy alcohol, nor does it limit the amount that they can buy. A pint of alcohol should certainly be enough to satisfy any man. Now we say that the wets can have their pint of alcohol, but they must take with it 199 pints of water to render it harmless.

The correct reply to Mr. Bryan on the part of the others is that his recipe would merely be spoiling two good drinks, and would hardly convert anybody to anything.

The Herald's Seventieth

"British journalists in Peking wish you many happy returns." So ran a kindly telegram, dated the 3rd instant, for which we thank the senders cordially. The opportunity also may be taken to thank many friends in and near Shanghai for their congratulations on the special number and good wishes. The reprint of the "Herald's" first issue appears to have been specially welcome. Naturally it would be among those who find ancestors, of one kind and another, in the list of residents on the back page. But for all, more or less, this mother of all the *Heralds* has evidently some charm to offer. Not least, perhaps, is the stateliness of the language used, a defect, some may say, which successive generations of the paper have never quite overcome. Yet contemporary letters show that the "Herald" of 1850 was not "journalese" but a faithful reflexion of the ordinary written language of the day. It is strange to think how greatly English has changed in only 70 years and the fact affords fresh proof of the immense vitality of the language.

The Old M. P.'s

It is a dangerous game entering into argument with the Chinese old members of parliament, who have nothing to do but spin wordy webs. But if General Wu re-tu's scheme of a Citizens' Convention to wipe the slate clean and start fresh ever comes to anything, it offers so hopeful a chance of bringing some order into Chinese affairs, that no effort should be spared to urge the various associations not to allow themselves to be bamboozled by these wily self-seekers. It will be recalled that yesterday or rather the day before, the Streets Union declared that they knew nothing of the telegram sent in their name to Gen. Wu denouncing his scheme as illegal. To-day we reproduce from the Chinese Press a reply to this repudiation, patently inspired by the old M.P.'s. It is not worth answering this very feeble document, which itself in one part contains sufficient answer to what it says in another. But here is the simple issue. It is absurd to talk about the Provisional Constitution being the only valid law in China. That it has never yet been enforced is not the least argument against it. But the position now is that China has got into such a hopeless state of general lawlessness, confusion and scheming of one faction against another that the only thing to do now is to cut away ruthlessly all the rubbish of the past eight years, tear up the Provisional Constitution, give the old M.P.'s to understand clearly that they will have to be re-elected if they are to sit in any future parliament and make a new start. That is the object which all honest patriots should keep firmly in view, and shut their ears to all distracting subtleties which are no less responsible for China's present condition than the militarists themselves.

Progressive Canton

Not a few paragraphs have appeared lately suggesting that Canton is very much alive with progressive ideas. It would seem as if, with the laying low of her old walls, a new spirit had entered in. The latest sign of activity is the projection of a motor-bus service. We read in the "Canton Times": "According to Mr. Henry A. Pan-hoe, acting engineer in charge of the Kuangtung Tramways, the company will soon inaugurate a system of autobuses in Canton. The machinery for the buses has already arrived in Hongkong, and the company is making arrangements to build the bodies of the vehicles. The first one may be finished in two weeks time." Now will Shanghai lag behind? There is unquestionably a great opening here for motor-buses, and, as recalled the other day, there are, or were recently, people who wanted to start them. It is whispered that the terms of charter to such innovators are made too severe by the Councils. If so, why?

CHINESE POLITICS

ANFU DISSOLVED AND PROSCRIBED

Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu in Peking

WU'S SCHEME FOR A CITIZENS' CONVENTION

Politicians' Attempt to Oust Him

The downfall of Anfu is complete. The Club is dissolved by Mandate and many of its members are proscribed.

Meanwhile an attempt is being made to form a Civil Militarist Cabinet.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu declares that the fruits of his victory shall not be ruined by any such device. He says that a Citizens' Convention representative of all China must meet to settle her destiny without military interference.

THE ATTEMPT TO OUST GEN. WU PEI-FU

Politicians at the Old Game

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, July 28.

The Anfu Club is a thing of the past. The optimists would like us to believe that this is synonymous with saying that China's internal troubles are all in the past. Unfortunately it is impossible for anyone accustomed to reading the political omens in Peking to believe this. There are some who say that it is only the beginning of reform and that the measures which remain to be taken before China can boast of a clean slate will have to be much more severe and will stir the nation much more deeply than Wu Pei-fu's recent destruction of Tuan Chi-jui's organization in the capital.

Before the fighting commenced the writer predicted that if Wu Pei-fu were victorious his lukewarm supporters who withheld their approbation of his policies until the defeat of Tuan Chi-jui's *Ting Kuo* army was practically insured, would make it their first business to eliminate Wu's influence from the subsequent political readjustment. Peace in the North is scarcely restored, there are still bands of the Frontier Defence army at large under arms, Peking is still locked within its gates as a precaution against organized attacks by bands of defeated soldiery, but the high and mighty ones in the official caste are already busy belittling the commander of the 3rd Division whose initiative and courage made the campaign against the Anfuites possible and whose announced policies won for his side the strongest endorsement from the Chinese people which any movement has enjoyed since the revolution.

THE POLITICIANS' FEAR:

The politicians naturally fear Wu Pei-fu. The vacillating, timorous Tsuchuns who have nursed their armies at home these three years while the Anfu Club made sport of government in Peking and fat-

tened on the proceeds of unpatriotic loans, are naturally jealous of him. His popularity and the hold which his name has taken upon the imaginations of the Chinese people irritate them, and the coming political adjustments are awaited with as much anxiety in Peking as was the outcome of the recent battles. The optimists who insist that China already has a clean slate deplore the gossip about possible friction between Wu and Chang Tso-lin and complain that discussion of this topic will breed suspicion where none exists. The painful truth is, nevertheless, that suspicion already exists and that it is growing. Two days ago in Tientsin Chang Tso-lin remarked in the course of an interview that he had had no dealings with Wu Pei-fu, that he had dealt solely with Tsao Kun, that Wu Pei-fu was only a division commander and therefore could not be consulted on political questions. Nothing could be more significant. This statement virtually amounts to a political declaration of war against Wu Pei-fu. It means that Chang Tso-lin is determined to eliminate him from public affairs during the readjustment and that he is going to insist upon dealing with Tsao Kun, whose measure he had, of course, taken accurately years ago. In this attitude the majority of Tsuchuns and other devotees of the old military cult will almost certainly concur, and Chang Tso-lin will not be in Peking a week before he will have organized a close and exclusive circle of the reactionaries, the high priests of tuchunism, to protect the traditions and practices which made the Anfu Club possible.

THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE.

It need not be repeated that Wu Pei-fu's movement was popular. Every line that was written about it proved it amply. But the stamp of popular approval was not put upon this rebellion against the Anfuites because the people were anxious to replace one set of military barons with another, but because they believed Wu Pei-fu when he said he was fighting to do away with China's bogus militarism and inaugurate a new era

in which democracy would be given a fair trial.

In the so-called emergency brigades which fought with patriotic fury at Chochow and Liulih were many hundreds of volunteers from the classes in China which we usually condemn as indifferent to national welfare. Does anyone suppose that they left their shops, schools and farms to fight so that Chang Tso-lin or Tsao Kun might take the predominant place in the military priesthood which Tuan Chi-jui occupied? They fought because they believed in Wu Pei-fu's mission as Wu believes in it himself. One day in Peking the writer took a ricscha from a stand outside the Chien Mén. When he arrived at his destination in the Legation Quarter, paid the coolie and was about to walk away, the man asked for news and was told that Tuan Chi-jui had just resigned. The coolie dropped on his knees, kow-towed and thanked the writer with real fervour for being the first to tell him the good news. Does anyone suppose that when ricscha coolies rejoice over Tuan Chi-jui's humiliation it is because they are yearning to see Chang Tso-lin or any other of the Eight Tuchun Group take his place in a new military government?

WU PEI-FU'S BEST COURSE.

It is to Wu Pei-fu and his soldiery that Chinese and foreign opinion give the whole credit for all that has been achieved in the field towards the cleansing of China's slate, and in this instance Chinese public opinion has been truly aroused. Any attempt therefore on the part of the reactionaries to rob China of the logical fruits of Wu Pei-fu's victory, to obstruct the execution of his reform policies, will certainly arouse a storm of disapproval which will amaze the high and mighty. In one's casual going and coming about the streets of Peking one meets every day dozens of serious foreigners and Chinese who would like to tender Wu Pei-fu a little advice on taking care of himself. As a matter of fact Wu is probably as well aware of the menace to the policy for which he has fought as anyone else and he has demonstrated already what he can do in the way of defending himself. The consensus of opinion is that he should not come to Peking and lose himself in the mire of metropolitan politics, but that he should continue to occupy the Kih-Han Railway, gather his allies together, reiterate his policies to the Chinese people and insist from this position of vantage upon reforms in both the national and provincial administrations which would be commensurate with the success of his assault upon Tuan Chi-jui's unwholy organization. This idea is not original with any one person but has occurred to many in Peking and, judging from certain of Wu's public utterances, it seems also to have been revealed to him.

DEEP SUSPICION OF CHANG.

Peking is profoundly suspicious of Chang Tso-lin, as the people

mistrust his soldiery, and at first they were to see Wu Pei-fu enter the city before the Manchurian dictator could arrive and take charge in person; but after a little reflexion they are just as anxious now in the metropolis to have him stay on the outside, to sit apart in a position of strength and act as censor upon Chang Tso-lin, to whom they are content to trust the task of hounding the Anfuites to their various dooms.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

Japanese Under Suspicion

By Rodney Gilbert

Peking, July 29.

The systematic searching and sealing of the houses of Anfuites continues to interest and excite the citizens and particular zest was added to the proceedings to-day by the spectacular search of the Finance Board.

There is no definite information as to the arrest of any of the leaders though according to the rumour-mongers they have all been cornered.

The apparent non-compliance by the Japanese with the action of the British, American and French to clear their properties in the Legation Quarter of refugee Chinese men is giving rise to considerable comment in Chinese and foreign circles. The Japanese Legation claims that no decision was come to at the meeting of the Diplomatic Body and that, further, the only property owned by the Japanese in the Legation Quarter is the Yokohama Specie Bank and as there are no Chinese taking refuge there, it is unnecessary for them to take action.

As the decision does not affect Legation properties there is a belief that Anfuites are being sheltered in the Japanese Legation, which is intensified by the failure of the Japanese to associate themselves with the Allies.

The country about the capital is being scoured for deserters. Large quantities of equipment taken from the 1st Division are piled up at Paomachang station, including 20 three-inch guns with ammunition, guns without breech blocks or sights, but Gen. Wu Pei-fu is taking them over.

Numbers of disarmed men of the 1st Division are being taken to Honan where they will be disbanded.

Chang Tso-lin has issued an announcement that he has taken over control and guarding of the military road from Peking to Mukden, meaning, of course, the railway which he guarantees to protect. Only one train is running per day each way between Peking and Tientsin and they arrive hours

HOW ANFU BLOCKED ALL NEWS FROM PEKING

Peking, July 30.

The Director-General of Telegraphs, interviewed by Reuter to-day, stated that the Commander of the Tingkuochun sent soldiers to the Peking Telegraph Office, who strictly supervised the work of the office clerks and took away telegrams, regardless whether they were official or private, in plain language or in code. Neither the manager nor the superintendent could resist. The Director-General himself was ill during the censorship period, but in any case he would have been unable to do anything to resist the censors. The Director-General asserts that he was never a member of the Anfu Club, a supporter of the club, or a politician.

Reuter learns that the report, published in Peking to-day, that Chen Lu was arrested yesterday, is untrue. Although Chen Lu's name appeared on one of the earlier list of alleged Anfuite offenders, his name was promptly cut off by the Peking authorities, who are satisfied that he has loyally served the country's interests, especially with regard to the Fukiens and Shantung questions. The Chihli leaders recognize that Chen Lu was never a tool of the Anfu leaders.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHANG TSO-LIN.

Groups of gendarmerie are stationed at the Legation quarter gates and are holding up motor-cars with a view to discovering the missing Anfuites.

The disbandment of the 3,000 Frontier Defence troops near Tungehow will be merely nominal as they were recruited in Fengtien and General Chang Tso-lin is incorporating them in the Fengtien forces. It is reported that the 20th and 27th Fengtien Divisions will be permanently stationed at Peking. The 1st Fengtien Division will guard the railway between Peking and Mukden. Fengtien gendarmerie have established their headquarters in the Temple of Heaven.

A group of Anfuite Members of Parliament, recalling the fact that Chou Shu-mu's nomination to the Premiership never received a vote and desiring to placate the present authorities, summoned a meeting of Parliament to-day. Chou Shu-mu's nomination being the only business on the agenda, but only seventeen members attended.

MORE PROSCRIPTIONS.

Mandates were issued yesterday evening dismissing General Wu Kuang-hsin from the Tunchunship of Hunan and the Upper Yangtze Command and promulgating a list of ten Anfu leaders, whose arrest is ordered on the ground that they are responsible for the recent disturbances around Peking, namely, General Han Shu-tsang, Tsen Yuchin, ex-Minister of Communications, Chu Shen, ex-Minister of Justice, General Ting Shih-yuan,

Li Shi-hao, ex-Minister of Finance, General Tuan Chi-kuei, Yao Tseng, Chief Justice, Yao Kuo-cheng, Vice-Minister of Communications, Liang Hung-chi, Chief Secretary of the Tingkuochun, and Wang Chih-lung, Financial Agent of the Anfu Club and Financial Agent of General Nyi Tsze-chung. Tuchun of Anhui.—Reuter.

GEN. WU PEI-FU DEMOCRACY'S CHAMPION

An Important Interview

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, July 31.

In an interview which I had with Gen. Wu Pei-fu at headquarters, near Changhsintien, yesterday, the Commander of the 3rd Division made it emphatically clear that his campaign was undertaken in the interests of Chinese democracy, and that he did not intend that conspiracy among politicians should rob the people of the fruits of his victory.

The National Popular Assembly suggested in his communication to Tsao Kun was designed to take the work of reconstruction out of the hands of Peking politicians and Tuchuns, and put it in the hands of genuine representatives of the people.

A POLITICAL DODGE.

His advisers condemn all attempts to form a new Cabinet at this juncture, and to have a new Premier appointed as abortive attempts on the part of various political groups to frustrate popular choice through representation, and they say that General Wu will oppose all such efforts vigorously.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu said that after the various demands which he had made for the punishment of Anfu leaders had all been endorsed by Presidential Mandate, Tuchuns Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin would come to Peking to support the President in administration pending the convocation of a National Popular Assembly, and that upon their arrival the removal of the Fengtien and Chihli Armies from the neighbourhood of the capital would begin. He proposed to withdraw the majority of his troops to Honan, and it was understood that all Fengtien troops would be withdrawn to Mukden.

THE REACTIONARY BARRIER.

When the difficulty of coping with the reactionary influence of the Tuchuns in Peking was suggested by our representative, Wu Pei-fu said this was a matter which he fully appreciated. He did not intend to enter the city, but would strengthen his position on the Peking-Hankow line with the support of General Li Kuei-yuan and Feng Yu-hsiang, when he would exercise his influence in the interest of genuine reorganization. He does not believe that the overthrow of the Anfuites is the end of the reform movement, but says that the

work is only half done and the opportunity exists for completing it. He strongly advocates disbandment, and says this work must be carried out by the 100,000 not by the thousand. Fengtien and Chihli leaders, he said, had already paid and disbanded all Tuan's following who took active part in the recent campaign, but this was only a beginning.

"Pending the convocation of a Popular Assembly, appointments and dismissals will be within the scope of the victorious military authorities. The Shanghai Peace Conference must be dissolved immediately and peace restored by mandate. All loans contracted by Anfuites after the opening of hostilities are not to be recognized."

THE LOSSES ON EACH SIDE.

Discussing the recent battle, Gen. Wu Pei-fu estimated that his troops lost 200 killed and 450 wounded, while the Anfuites lost more than 1,000 killed and 2,000 wounded. He is now convinced that reports of Japanese volunteers having participated in the struggle were true, and has reason to believe that 30 of them were killed or wounded, all being dressed as Chinese soldiers. Two, who were recognized as Japanese, were buried by his men.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu is unrelenting in his attitude towards the men who have been marked down for punishment, and to hasten their detection said he had sent a General Wang with a large body of constabulary into Peking to assist Wang Huai-ching in guarding the gates, searching houses and detecting hiding places. General Wu expressed the hope that the Diplomatic Body will give assistance in the capture of officials seeking shelter in the Legation quarter, and whose extradition will be asked for on criminal charges only, the major charge in all cases being misappropriation.

The Chihli Brigades are now guarding the north and west approaches to Peking and they are confiscating Anfu military supplies, while Fengtien troops are guarding the east and south approaches.

SITTERS ON THE HEDGE.

Discussing the tardy moral support of the Tuchunate, General Wu said that many endorsed his movement only after the success of his arms seemed inevitable, and among these Tang Chih-yao was conspicuous, having submitted to Tuan and then at the eleventh hour, come forward as an ally. Such support, said General Wu, was not appreciated.

General Wu appears to be optimistic and confident, but very alert, and apparently is intent upon strengthening his military position as champion of democracy. His officers and men are astonishingly well informed on domestic and foreign affairs, are familiar with the political issues, and devoted to their General's cause.

General Wu Pei-fu has appended to the last clause of his demands a short list of leading Anfuites who must be deprived of civil rights—

Wang I-tang, Tuan Chih-kuei, Chang Tsun-hsian, Tsao Ju-lin, Wu Ping-hsiang, Chen Lu, Lu Tsung-yu, Fu Liang-tso, Lo Kai-peng, Wang Tze-lung.

Tuan Chih-jui's bodyguard numbering 1,000 men, was to-day disarmed, and disbanded, and entrained at Anting Men.

THE PRESIDENT SUSPECTED.

The President's intervention on behalf of Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Tsung-yu and Wu Ping-hsiang, is seriously undermining his standing with the Chihli leaders, who are beginning to regard him as a reactionary.

THE NEW SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT

A Significant Forecast

Peking, July 31.

Boards, bearing the photographs of the leading Anfuites, have been erected at the Legation quarter gates to assist the police in identifying those who are wanted.

A joint meeting of the Houses of Parliament yesterday resolved not to dissolve but to await decision of a Government. The latest forecast is as follows:—Chin Yun-peng, Premier with a Liberal Cabinet; General Li Shun, Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Ché-kiang and Fukien; General Tsao Kun, Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Shansi; General Pao Kuei-ching, Tuchun of Shensi; General Chang Ching-hai, Tartar General of Chahar; General Chang Tso-hsiang, Tuchun of Chihli; General Hsi Chin-chen, Tartar General of Jehol; General Wang Ting-chen, Tuchun of Fukien; General Wu Pei-fu, Tuchun of Shantung and General Chang Chow-tseng, who in 1911 advised the Manchu House to inaugurate constitutional government, Chief of the General Staff.

DISEASE RAMPANT AMONG TROOPS.

The frightfully insanitary condition of the troops in the vicinity of Peking is creating alarm. Choleraic diarrhoea has broken out amongst General Wu Pei-fu's troops, who, in common with the others, are displaying not the slightest knowledge of the necessity for ordinary sanitary precautions. An International Sanitation Commission is suggested with a view to bringing to the notice of the leaders the necessity of averting the outbreak of cholera, which will ensue unless measures are promptly taken.—Reuter.

The Chivvying of Anfu

Peking, Aug. 1.

Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao-kun are expected to arrive in Peking to-morrow.

A mandate is expected to be issued this afternoon dissolving the Anfu Club and cancelling its registration as a political body.

Two companies of guards, commanded by General Lo Kai-peng, Vice-Minister of War, have been

disarmed by Fengtien troops. The men received \$20 gratuity each.—Reuter.

THE CHIHLI CABINET

Undercutting Wu Pei-fu

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, Aug. 2.

General Chin Yun-peng (the ex-Premier) is returning to Peking tonight. It is presumed that his intention is to organize the Cabinet as sketched out by the Tuchuns at Tientsin.

Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are unwilling to come to Peking until Tuan Chi-jui has been removed from the capital and their other demands for the punishment of the Anfu leaders etc., have been complied with by the President.

▲ If the Cabinet be formed as proposed, it means the stultification of Gen. Wu Pei-fu's plan for a Popular Assembly.—Ed.

WU PEI-FU AND CHANG TSO-LIN IN PEKING

The President's Apologia

Peking, Aug. 4.

Generals Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have arrived in Peking.

Political interest is again focusing on Peking. The scheme for a reconstruction and settlement is progressing. The conferences at Tientsin after the arrival of General Wu Pei-fu have apparently settled the preliminaries.

The mandate dissolving the Anfu Club has been issued. A mandate will be issued this evening, in which the President blames himself for the recent troubles. The mandate will explain that the President has not been partial to any party and has not engaged soldiery to support his authority, but, nevertheless, he has been unable to prevent the party struggle or to avert the conflict, in which many soldiers were killed and merchants and people made to suffer. Therefore, the mandate adds, it cannot be denied that he is lacking in virtue and ability. The President then expresses the hope that the whole country will take warning from these disasters and the complicated situation and to this end should avoid quarrels amongst themselves.—Reuter.

THE VICTORS IN PEKING

A New Party Formed

Peking, Aug. 5.

Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun were received with almost regal honours on their arrival in Peking yesterday afternoon. The traffic from the station to their respective residences was entirely stopped. The routes were strongly guarded. All the streets of the city were decorated with flags, while the ground from the station

outwards to the street was strewn with yellow earth, which was done in the case of Yuan Shih-kai and was common for the former Emperors but was not done for Li Yuan-hung, Feng Kuo-chang or Hsu Shih-chang. Thirteen motor-cars in which the two Generals and their entourage left the station in single file for the Fengtien Guild, passed through lines of cheering people.

No developments are expected to-day but it is believed that a settlement of the main points regarding the reconstruction of the Government will soon be reached. All the city gates were half-opened to-day. The populace appears to be reassured with regard to the future and is resuming normal business.

The latest reports from the camps around Peking show that sickness is increasing. There have been several cases of true cholera in two camps, and it is expected that sanitary measures have not been taken.

General Wu Pei-fu yesterday went on to Changsintien. It appears that he insists on the punishment of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and the vesting in the President of all administrative power after the dissolution of the Anfuite Parliament until a new Parliament is elected.

A COALITION.

A new political party has been established, entitled the Kengsheh, in which Chow Tze-chi leads the Shantung group, Liu En-keh the Mukden group and Meng Hsien-yi the Chihli group. Honan and other provinces are represented.

The Cabinet forwarded to General Li Shun his commission as Chief Northern Peace Delegate yesterday and formally cancelled Wang I-tang's and Tsen Yu-chien's commissions.

Li Yuan, the Anfuite Amban of Urga, has been arrested and is being sent to Peking.

While one of the two Frontier Mixed Brigades, formerly at Loyang, has left for Shensi to join Tuchun Chen Shu-fan, the other has remained at Loyang, where, failing to obtain \$500,000 from the Chamber of Commerce, it began looting. Chihli forces were hurried to the scene, suppressed the disturbances and disarmed the Frontier troops.—Reuter.

Wu Pei-fu's Advance

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, Aug. 5.

Li Kuei-yuan, commander of the 11th Division, is advancing into the Hochienfu district under Wu Pei-fu's instructions, and Tseng Yu-hsiang is expected north in support of Wu Pei-fu's reserves. Wu Pei-fu enjoys foreign confidence here and is sympathetically regarded by the Legations.

OPPOSITION TO WU PEI-FU.

The conference at the President's palace to-day dealt almost exclusively with past events, but it was decided to give Chin Yun-peng a free hand in the organization of the Cabinet, as a result of which

the liberals tentatively named will probably refuse to accept appointments.

Wu Pei-fu's scheme for re-organization through a national popular assembly has been rejected by Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. Wu Pei-fu's official announcement to the nation that his scheme had been approved was stopped at the Tientsin telegraph office by Tsao Kun. The latter also withheld Chang's circular telegram repudiating Wu Pei-fu's programme.

A POPULAR ASSEMBLY

Wu Pei-fu's Scheme for a Settlement

General Wu Pei-fu, according to a telegram published in the Chinese press, has demanded that a Citizens' Convention be called immediately to settle the various outstanding questions of the country. He suggests that the Provincial Assemblies, and educational, commercial, literary, legal, and agricultural associations of each province should elect three representatives to make the necessary preparations. The procedure provided for in the Election Laws connected with Parliamentary elections shall be adopted, and the lists of electors for the preliminary election shall be revised and used. Each district or Hsien shall elect one or two candidates, who shall come to the provincial capital for final election. The Provincial Assembly shall elect three members who shall co-operate with the representatives of the educational and other associations in the work of supervision. Bribery and squeezing of any kind are strictly forbidden, and no military man or Tuchun shall be allowed to interfere. The Convention shall first discuss questions regarding the division of civil and military administrations of the country, and the reduction of the standing army, and then proceed to settle all other outstanding questions between the North and the South.

The Convention is to be an organization of the people, by the people, and for the people. The presiding officers of the various organizations shall take charge of the elections and no paid official in government service shall be permitted to officiate. Three months shall be spent in organizing the convention and after six months it is hoped that all the important questions will be settled.

In connexion with the above, the Shanghai Streets Union, many members of which are old M.P.'s, have sent a lengthy telegram to General Wu in which they state that the institution of such a Convention is illegal. One can hardly forbear the remark—They would.

THE CHIHLI IDEAS.

At a meeting of the victorious Chihli Tuchuns and military leaders, says the Chinese press, it was decided (1) To dissolve the Anfu Parliament; (2) To ask General Chin Yun-peng to form a new Cabinet;

(3) To abolish the Shanghai Peace Conference; (4) To reduce the army; (5) To consolidate old loans and curtail expenditure; and (6) To reconstruct the army.

Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are reported also to have come to the decision that the following eight proposals be put into force:—

(1) To dissolve and uproot the Anfu Club; (2) To define the duties and responsibilities of the President in order to control a responsible cabinet; (3) That General Li Shun be asked to form a Cabinet in case Chin Yun-peng declines; (4) To dissolve the Anfu parliament; (5) To wire and ask the Southwest to come to peace terms and clear off old quarrels; (6) To call a new united parliament of the Northern and Southern provinces; (7) That one of the leaders in the Southwest be appointed Vice-President; and (8) To establish a temporary law court to settle outstanding questions.

Responsibility for Telegram Denied by Union

Dr. F. C. Tong, chairman of the Shanghai Commercial Federation, has received a letter from General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, thanking him on behalf of General Wu Pei-fu for the \$5,000 sent by the local organizations as a reward and token of gratitude. The money, the letter states, is being forwarded to General Wu.

In connexion with the suggestion put forward by General Wu that a Citizens' Convention be called, a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that the telegram sent to the General in the name of the Shanghai Streets Union condemning him for the suggestion and demanding the re-convening of the old Parliament was despatched without the knowledge or consent of the majority of the members of the Union, most of whom very much appreciate General Wu's suggestion.

AN M.P.'S INTRIGUE.

It seems that there has been a storm raised among the Chinese merchants regarding this telegram. Many members are now asking why they were not consulted before such a telegram was sent. They state that it was in all probability despatched by an old M.P., which probably explains the whole thing. They are prepared to agree to General Wu's proposal and will not be led, as they say, "by a few wire-pulling politicians."

One of the members put it, "We will not allow ourselves to be used by this gang as tools. Evidently they are agitating in Shanghai simply because they cannot agitate elsewhere. They have got no jobs as politicians so they think they are going to boss our show. We won't allow it to be done. The old M.P.'s have been amply paid for their services. What 'services' have they rendered anyhow?"

Old M.P.'s at Bay

In connexion with the recent opposition on the part of some members of the Shanghai Streets Union (or at least the old M.P.'s of the Union) to General Wu Pei-fu's proposal to call a Citizens' Convention, branding it as illegal, the Chinese press has printed an answer to those who disclaimed responsibility for the despatching of the telegram. It says in part:—

The Provisional Constitution is the law of the land, and should be observed not only by jurists but also by the citizens. Whether it is good or bad is another question. It has been treated badly because the monarchists, militarists, and the corrupt politicians have regarded it as detrimental to their plots. They hated the Provisional Constitution simply because it gave them no chance to rob and squeeze. They tried to do away with it. We Chinese have suffered for nine years, not because the law was bad, but simply because of the actions of the law-breakers themselves. To act in accordance with the law, those legally elected should serve the country. If we desire to change our laws we must change them in the proper manner. We cannot allow the laws to be changed simply because one or two military men take it upon themselves to do so. If the military men want to change the laws, then they should start a revolution and change the laws after they win, otherwise a change is illegal. To call a Citizens' Convention would be illegal. And any laws made by such a body would be illegal. We have been under despotic reign for so long that most of the honest men have left political life and do not wish to re-enter. Where are we to find men who can represent the people? How can we find them? The leaders of the various organizations do not represent the people. Peking has not approved of such a Citizens' Convention, so how can we? There are two alternatives—one is to cause a revolution and change the laws, the other is to act in accordance with the law and stay as we are.

Wu Pei-fu at Tientsin

Tientsin, Aug. 3.

The departure of Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun for Peking yesterday was postponed owing to the arrival of General Wu Pei-fu at Tientsin yesterday evening.

Coke's Rifles left Tientsin yesterday evening for Shanhaikwan.—Reuter.

THE END OF ANFU

A New Peace Delegate From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, Aug. 3.

Tuchun Li Shun of Nanking was appointed Northern Peace Delegate at to-day's cabinet meeting.

The cabinet also passed mandates dissolving the Anfu Club and dismissing various Anfu officials.

A TEMPEST OF TELEGRAMS

Except that the telegraph wires and postoffice are overburdened nothing of a really important nature has taken place in Shanghai Chinese circles for several days. Telegrams too numerous to reckon have been despatched to Peking, to Canton, to Nanking, and to every other place or individual of importance, petitioning for one thing or another.

The Shanghai Commercial Union and the Shanghai Streets Union and other bodies have sent "urgent" telegrams to Generals Li Shun, Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun, and Chang Tso-lin stating that "You are acting in accordance with the will of the people when you strive to drive out traitors from office. We are all with you. Since 1912, our country has been a republic in name but in reality we have no freedom, no comfort, or anything else to speak of. All of our rights are taken away from us. Therefore we humbly pray that you will (1) dissolve the illegal parliament at once and call forthwith a constitutional convention; (2) abolish the Tuchunate and disband superfluous troops; (3) order the formation of local self-government institutions; (4) make a thorough investigation into the finances of the country; and (5) remove the Manchus from Peking to other provinces in order that no suspicion may fall upon them in cases of attempted monarchical uprisings.

A notice has been posted up by the local Chinese authorities prohibiting the spreading of rumours and the firing of crackers. This notice has been issued to set the "minds of the people at rest."

GEN LU YUNG-HSIANG'S ADVICE.

The Chinese press prints General Lu Yung-hsiang's opinion with regard to the present political situation. The following are the main points:—

(1) It is the Militarists' supreme duty to protect lives and property. The civil war is absolutely ridiculous. The Southeastern provinces should unite and abide by the Pact of 1900.

(2) Although the Peiyang party now rules China, all irresponsible men should be dismissed from governmental service.

(3) We need education. There is too much political talk. I am not allied to any party.

(4) The Tuchunate should not be changed at the present time.

ANFU REFUGEES IN HIDING

Shanghai Protests to the Legations

Shanghai organizations have protested to the Japanese Government and the Diplomatic Body against the sheltering of the leaders of the Anfu Club who are "wanted" by the Chinese authorities. They request that these

"traitors" shall not be allowed to abide within the Legation Quarters or allowed to land in any foreign country, Japan especially. The signatories of the telegram are the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Streets Union, the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Tsungming, Tungchow and Haimen Chambers of Commerce, the Flour Guild, the Shanghai Bankers' Association, the Shanghai City Educational Union, the Chinese Weavers and Textile Association, the Chinese Overseas Club, and the Shanghai Fire Brigade Association.

Following is the text of the message:—

"Gentlemen:—It has been constantly reported that many members of the defunct Anfu Club, such as Hsu Shucheng, Tseng Yao-ching, Ting Shih-yuan, Chu Shen, and others, are or have been in hiding in the Legation Quarters, special protection being given to them by the Japanese and Italian Legations and by the Japanese barracks and banks. It has also been rumoured that they will be delivered from Peking under Japanese military protection. Upon hearing this news we, the Chinese citizens, were greatly surprised as we have every reason to believe that these men are guilty of many crimes and misdoings.

NOT POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

"They have misappropriated public funds, they have stolen and sold Chinese public property, and they have constantly stirred up strife and turmoil and trouble in order to avoid detection of their crimes. Fighting has taken place around the capital and the lives of many people have been sacrificed. Public opinion in China refuses to recognize these traitors as political offenders. Your Government understands clearly the principles of international law and acting in accordance with such you will not allow yourselves to be led by a few whose intention it is to protect these men.

"We do not wish to see the cordial friendship between our country and

your injured simply because a few traitors and sinners want to put themselves under your protection. Therefore we hope that you will see that these men are removed from the Legation Quarters as soon as possible; that you will order your nationals to remain neutral in this time of strife; and that you will refuse to allow these men admittance into your country.

Alleged Chinese Share in Nikolaievsk

Tokio, July 31.

It is semi-officially stated that China has refused to agree to the Japanese proposal for a joint committee to investigate the charges of Chinese participation in the Nikolaievsk massacre because China has already sent a Committee to Nikolaievsk. Japan will therefore protest on the basis of the evidence, collected by the Japanese Committee. It is alleged that the Chinese Committee has attempted to cover up the traces of Chinese participation on the scene of the outrage.—Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 5.

Reuter learns that "the Chinese Government has absolute faith in the innocence of the Chinese gunboats during the recent Nikolaievsk affair and is positively sure that the charges against them are baseless but, having regard to friendly relations with Japan, the Chinese Government has agreed with the Japanese Minister at Peking to appoint an officer from the Ministry of the Navy to join the Japanese Committee, which is proceeding to Nikolaievsk to investigate the case. The evidence which has been given by persons of various nationalities, including some Japanese, contains nothing involving the Chinese gunboats which were anchored at Nikolaievsk during the time in question, and there was no need therefore to cover up the traces of

their participation in the outrage for the simple reason that no traces existed."—Reuter.

JAPANESE VIEWS FOR SHANTUNG

Restoration on Conditions

London, July 29.

In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that Japan had expressed her willingness to return Shantung to China with certain limited restrictions. The Government had no information that China had signified her willingness to accept Shantung from the League of Nations and the Government could not accept the suggestion that they should influence Japan to annul all leases and concessions from China in Manchuria since July 1911.

Replying to another question by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Harmsworth stated that, if and when negotiations were started with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, full consideration would be given to the principle of maintaining the open door in China and that temporary military occupation of Chinese territory would not be availed of to secure preferential treatment by any particular Power.—Reuter.

China Invited to Attend League Meetings

London, July 31.

A *communiqué* issued by the Council of the League of Nations, sitting at San Sebastian, states that China has been invited to send delegates to the Assembly of the League, which meets on November 15.—Reuter.



VIEW FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

Destruction without Construction—Corrupt Officials— Sale of Rice to Japan—Little Hsu's Millions

The political situation has shown but very slight improvement, if any, since the significant defeat of the Anfu Army. For, as the "*Shunpao*" cynically remarks, the Chinese are adepts only in the consummation of destructive works, and they have yet to demonstrate to the world their possession of any constructive genius. We regret to admit the truth of this remark, especially when applied to the solution of China's national problems in which they appear to have meddled always in vain. To cite several late instances, they were able to destroy the corrupt court of the Manchus, but they stopped there, thus giving birth to Yuan Shih-kai's despotism. They showed their mettle again in destroying the latter, but their lack of constructive ability was mainly to blame for the growth of the tyrannical power exercised by Tuan Chi-jui. Now, they have once more proved their ability at destruction by shattering big Tuan's tyranny; but we have yet to learn what steps have been adopted that may be accepted as constructive in character.

ADVICE TO THE VICTORS.

The comment columns in the Chinese Press of the bygone week have been replete with advice and suggestions for the benefit of the victors. The Chihli leaders have been severely criticized for having made certain demands as their terms of peace, of which several sets with some slight difference in their purport have been published, as it is considered not to be within their province to make demands of the President, and at the utmost, they could but submit suggestions for the President to consider whether to adopt or reject, upon the conclusion of their task in vanquishing their foes. The proposal to divide the nation into four quarters to be designated as military areas, while the tuchunate is to be abolished, has occasioned much adverse comment in most of the Chinese papers, each of the four areas to comprise several provinces and to be under the respective commands of Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, Li Shun and Lu Yung-ting. This scheme is mercilessly condemned by the "*Sinwanpao*."

The question that has received most attention is the one relating to the effective punishment and not merely paper denunciation of the chief offenders, or the ringleaders of the treacherous Anfu Club, which in turn has given rise to heated discussion of the question of affording these culprits an asylum by a foreign Power. The "*Shunpao*" has published several strongly-worded articles on such kindred subjects as "How to deal with the traitors," "Dismiss and banish all the sycophants," and "Political offenders and common criminals." The "*Sinwanpao*" has

been no less outspoken by its publication of the articles entitled "Beware of a certain Power," "Japan's attitude," and "Protecting the chief offenders." Valuable suggestions on reorganization matters were made. Other subjects dealt with include:—Reported new alliance of eight provinces, Citizens' National Assembly, Citizens' responsibility, Future situation, Selling rice to Japan, Investigating accounts of government departments, Confiscation of Anfuites' property to lighten people's burden, the Kiangsu Assembly versus corrupt officialdom, Chang Tso-lin's utterances, Disbanding of troops, People must supervise elections, and An anti-Chinese educational bill in the Straits Settlement.

KIANGSU ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNOR.

Yu Chi-ch'i who has been impeached by the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly for corrupt practice has just been transferred to be Financial Commissioner by order of the Civil Governor. The "*Sinwanpao*" considers it only proper that the Kiangsu people should rise in protest against such a highly injudicious step as the Governor has taken, in furnishing wings to such a greedy vulture as Yu. According to its Nanking correspondent, the chief reason that has necessitated the exchange of posts between Hu Hsiang-liang, the Financial Commissioner, and Yu Chi-ch'i, Taoyin of Nanking, was the inability of the former to meet the demand for \$1,700,000 in full made by Tuchun Li Shun as extra military expenses. Mr. Hu, was compelled to send in his resignation; hence, he and Yu exchanged posts. Thus, it would appear that the Tuchun has been more instrumental in effecting Yu's promotion than the Civil Governor, says the "*Sinwanpao*." As the Kiangsu people are already feeling the pinch badly, the exhaustive methods that will surely be adopted by such an expert extortioner as Yu Chi-ch'i to wring the last cash from their pocket can be easily imagined. As it is a question involving the welfare of the whole provinces it is hoped Tuchun Li Shun who has the people's well-being always at heart will remedy this erroneous step.

The "*Shunpao*" regrets that old, corrupt officials have obtained such a firm foothold in the Government service of China. It declares that the whole system is rotten to the core, and nothing short of sweeping measures can purify it. If even in this comparatively easy reform we should fail, what else could we hope to accomplish? We need only be sincere and persevering, and we do not think that it would prove a harder task to remove these officials than to overthrow the

militarists. Let our citizens recognize and perform their duty.

CHANG TSO-LIN AND JAPANESE.

In an interview with the foreign correspondents, Chang Tso-lin made a favourable impression by his dignified replies, says the "*Sinwanpao*." Now, his utterances made to a number of Japanese journalists were surprisingly different. His hope for "hand-in-hand cooperation" may mean nothing more than the ordinary exchange of courteous expressions; but he admitted that the Waste Land Reclamation Loan Agreement had been signed. To cultivate a piece of our land measuring 15,000,000 *mow* (or 2,500,000 acres) with borrowed money from Japan, how does this differ from Tuan Chi-jui's mortgaging our railways for some Japanese loans? Chang, who has declared that he joined the punitive expedition against Tuan because of his objection to Tuan's borrowing Japanese money to gratify selfish ambitions, is already following Tuan's example. Can he explain his conduct?

A more glaringly strange assertion said to have been made by Chang was that not content with the sacrifice of 15,000,000 *mow* of land in Manchuria, he hoped to extend the scheme gradually to Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Kiangsi. Does Chang aim at mortgaging the territory of our whole country for Japanese loans? Then the "*Sinwanpao*" declares that Chang's conduct was never approved by our people who are now showing him a little tolerant leniency owing to the service he has rendered in crushing Tuan. Chang is warned against becoming proud or arrogant because of his victory; he is advised to repent and preserve his honour. The people in Manchuria are advised to demand the cancellation of this kind of agreement; the people of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Kiangsi, are urged to rise in opposition to the extension of this land grabbing scheme in their midst; and the whole nation should inform one another of the far-reaching effect of this dangerous plot which should be frustrated before it is too late.

SELLING RICE TO JAPAN.

That the treacherous merchants who have so recklessly smuggled rice out of this country must have been assured of the protection of some powerful officials of the Government, can be guessed by everybody. According to a Peking telegram to the "*Sinwanpao*," Hsu Shu-tseng, a leader of the Anfuites, has netted \$3,250,000 profit in several rice transactions. Some papers have been seized at Wang Chi-lung's house, among which were copies of several contracts made between Little Hsu and a military officer attached to the Japanese Legation, for the export of several consignments of rice from Kiangsu and Anhui to Japan, the total quantity involved being 1,300,000 *shih*. For every *shih* so exported, a permit fee of \$1 and a royalty of \$1.50 were

paid. The "Sinwanpao" asks several questions:—How shall we know that besides this profit of \$3,250,000, there was no other item of income derived from these illegitimate transactions? How shall we know that besides these 1,300,000 *shih*, there were not other similar deals of which we have yet obtained no documentary proof?

The rice sold by Hsu was wrested from the mouth and belly of our people; the money made by Hsu was the product from the blood and suffering of our people. Every person will remember these facts at every meal. Every person would like to kill this arch plotter who could never expiate his crimes even if his body were cut up inch by inch! Yet Little Hsu has fled. He must have bribed his protectors to keep his scalp intact. If he escapes the clutches of our law, how shall other traitors be deterred from perpetrating similar crimes? Let our people urge our Government to act.

BANISH THE SYCOPHANTS.

To punish the leading culprits is a task for the powerful. But to banish sycophants, in the opinion of the "Shunpao," is the duty of the public. By the term sycophant, the paper explains, we mean those despicable worms in human skins who, during the latter part of the Manchu reign and since the birth of the Republic, offer their service to every Tom and Jack that happens to be in power, but who turn round immediately upon noticing the least sign of their patron's downfall, and shamelessly walk over to join the other side or offer their allegiance to any other new master that will feed and clothe them. Such men, not being conspicuous leaders, are nevertheless very dangerous, and should therefore be swept off this earth without mercy, advises the "Shunpao."

DR. Chiang Yun has been appointed Director of the Law Codification Bureau. It is reported in Peking papers that the famous jurist Wang Chung-huei, former Director, is to take the Ministry of Justice in the reconstructed cabinet.

DR. F. C. Tong, president of the China Bureau on Public Information and chairman of the Shanghai Commercial Federation, visited General Li Shun on July 29 and presented him with \$5,000 which he asked General Li to transmit to General Wu Pei-fu's troops as "a token of gratitude."

Mr. Ku Hung-ming has written an article in one of the Northern papers in which he advocates the restoration of a monarchical form of government in China which, he is reported to say, must have Japanese assistance. Upon receiving this news the President and the members of the Cabinet, one reads, ordered a thorough investigation into the matter and into Ku's mental condition. The native press is forbidden to reprint the article in question.

OUTPORTS

ANARCHY IN NORTHERN SHANTUNG

Soldiers Looting and Harvests a Failure

Tientsin, Aug. 1.

A foreigner, who has arrived here from Tsangchow, reports that conditions in Northern Shantung are serious.

Disbanded soldiers are looting the towns and villages, thus greatly accentuating the distress, caused by the failure of the harvests.—Reuter.

Gen. Ma Liang at Tehchow

From a Correspondent

Tehchow, Shantung, July 24.

On the 20th Ma Liang, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, occupied Tehchow. The day before there had been a skirmish with the troops of General Shang a few miles south, and the latter retreated with not over a half score of wounded, and Shang and his forces continued their retreat to Sang Yuen, 15 miles north.

On the entrance of Ma Liang he courteously dismounted on seeing a United States flag at the mission premises, and, the city reception committee appearing at the moment, used the chance to deliver a 20 minute patriotic speech on the wrongs done the government. His troops made a fine appearance, and are well equipped. Most of the accoutrements bear the Japanese stamp, and there are a few Japanese in his forces. A business man of the city, who speaks Japanese, greatly embarrassed one of these by addressing him in his own language. He replied, however, and stated that he was with the Red Cross.

Ma Liang followed Shang north and administered another defeat at Sang Yuen, with some ten killed and as many more wounded. To avoid an actual engagement seems to be the rule of the game, and today a considerable part of Ma's forces, as well as the General himself have returned to Tsinan. In the absence of mail and telegraphic communications we infer that this means at least an approximation of settlement in and about Peking.

Being caught with fighting on both sides the populace is much alarmed, and very nervous. There has been some looting in villages to the south, and Sang Yuen has suffered severely. This town is an important mart on the Grand Canal. The mission hospitals were offered for the wounded, but there were almost none to apply. The commodious mission premises became refugee depots for women and children, and some 800 have used the privileges. These troubles, with continuation of the drought, mean much suffering ahead—especially if the military curse should continue.

PEKING NOTES

Foreign Troops' Movements

Peking, Aug. 2.

Coke's Rifles left Peking this afternoon. They were seen off by detachments of the Wiltshires, American marines and the Dutch, French, Italian and Japanese guards. Their destination is not yet known but it is either Tientsin or Shanhaikwan.

Jaao Meng-jen, the Chinese delegate to the International Financial Conference in Belgium, will be recalled owing to his Anfuite connexions. The Minister to Belgium will replace him at the Conference.

THE CHOLERA MENACE.

The Diplomatic Corps' Medical Officers and the Chinese authorities have agreed separately to take active steps to remove the cholera menace. Though diplomatic machinery is slow in starting, there appears to be every probability that the matter will shortly be vigorously and unanimously taken up. It is suggested that the Foreign Legation Guards should lend experienced non-commissioned officers for a few days to instruct the Chinese soldiery in the best methods of constructing latrines and incinerators, marking foul ground, etc.

NIKOLAEVSK.

Reuter learns that, though the Chinese Government has not yet furnished a written reply to the Japanese request to participate in the investigation of the charges of Chinese complicity in the Nikolaievsk outrages, the Chinese Government has verbally expressed its readiness to do so. China, it is stated, never objected, though certain difficulties were originally discussed.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN THE NORTH

A Tientsin paper gives the total of foreign troops in the Peking-Tientsin district as 4,906, including 1,142 Japanese, 1,533 American, 1,348 French, 668 British, 113 Italian, 78 Dutch, 21 Belgian, 3 Russian. They are distributed as follows:—

At Peking:—American troops, 322; Japanese troops 179 (recently reinforced by one company from Tientsin); French troops, 122; British troops, 89; Italian troops, 78; Dutch troops, 78; Belgian troops, 21; Russian troops, 3.

At Tientsin:—American troops, 1,146; French troops, 982; Japanese, 781 (less one company sent to Peking); British troops, 261.

At Fengtai:—41 British troops.

At Lota:—21 British troops.

At Yangtsun:—31 Japanese troops. (Now withdrawn being relieved by French.)

At Tangku:—55 French and 3 Japanese troops.

At Tangshan:—165 American troops.

At Lanchow:—19 Japanese troops.

At Chingwangtao:—54 Japanese, 13 French, and 37 British troops.

At Shanhaikuan:—75 Japanese, 29 British and 25 Italian troops.

ANHUI AND NORTHERN STRUGGLE

Anfu Province all for Chihli

From Our Own Correspondent

Anking, July 27.

In spite of all the trouble in various parts of the country, Anking is quiet. Other places there are which enjoy freedom from fighting, but in no place surely are the people as slow to understand their good fortune as in this city. It is a strange experience to be free from all war's alarms when there is so much doing. Yet there has been a certain amount of strain too. The people can scarcely believe that the Anfu crowd can be engaged in a life and death struggle and yet allow this, one of their strongholds, to be out of the affair. There have been some scares. About a week ago, policemen were seen in one part of the city rushing along ordering all shops and stores to be closed. The city gate was also closed. It seems that one of the soldiers' blow-outs was ready, and about a "ying" of them were coming into the city for a picnic at the expense of the citizens. Their commander, however, managed to persuade them to postpone the entertainment.

The Chamber of Commerce has resuscitated the old train band idea and their men are said to drill each day, and parade the city at least once a night. Each shop supplies so many men, and those who cannot do so, pay a certain sum for the support of someone else.

WU PEI-FU THE HERO.

It is surprising to find how well informed all classes are about the present squabble in the North. Everybody knows everything about it. And in this Anfu centre Wu Pei-fu is the hero of all the days. Probably no man, except perhaps Li Yuan-hung has been such a hero during the life of this glorious (!) Republic.

On the other hand, the most hated and detested man is Chang Chin-yao. He and his younger brother are branded for ever. Yet Chang Chin-tang is here while this is being written. He came some days ago and Dame Rumour got busy at once. He had come threatening that unless he got \$1,000,000, he would have to bring 15,000 troops down here. Another version is that he thought this place in danger, seeing all the Anfu troops were at Pengpu and other places. His help was refused, but some money was given to him to tide him over a few difficulties. Now here is a man defeated and discredited, without any official position, yet he is permitted to come lolling down here with a body-guard. One would naturally think that the inhabitants, led by the Hunan Guild, would make him a present of a few yards of rope,

but instead of that he is received as a guest. 'Tis the most distressful country!

There was a small loot reported from Pengpu as having happened on the 13th. Perhaps this explains partly the small part taken by the Anfu troops.

A RIVER MISFORTUNE.

Anking has only one hulk and China Merchants are the lucky owners. At the beginning of the month, quite a lot of timber rafts were coming down river from Kiangsi. One then was carried, either by the strong current or by the wind, too far to the north side of the river, with the result that it bumped into the hulk and shifted it. It kept afloat, the force of the impact being broken a little by the strong cables attached to the anchors. These cables were broken, and the anchors lost. But biggest loss is the lack of cargo and passenger traffic, because with the water so high it is no small thing to go out to the steamers where they have to anchor, in sampans. There was no loss of life, and, in spite of accidents, there has been no life lost through sampan traffic. All the other companies use sampans, but they are huge things. All sorts and sizes were used to go out to the China Merchants, with the result that one small fry tried loading too many passengers and got mixed up with one of the steamer paddles and got smashed. Several of these small things are also reported to have overturned, but no one, as already stated, has been drowned.

PROGRESS IN THE PRISON.

If one is looking for it, it is a revelation sometimes to find progressive steps being taken by officials in the midst of the blackest disorder. One such step has been taken here recently, Dr. Taylor and his staff being now responsible for the medical work of the model prisons in this city. These prisons are well ordered places, but the medical attendance has never been anything like ideal. The appointment of Dr. Taylor has already proved that the step is a wise one.

Miss Gregg of St. Agnes School and Miss Spencer, who had charge of industrial work, have left for America. Miss Spencer's vocal gifts were well known in Kuling and Shanghai especially.

Anking is not often honoured by visitors during the summer, but during July, two Shanghai ladies, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Viloudaki spent a week here.

DEFEATED TROOPS.

Every C. M. steamer coming down river these days brings some of the defeated troops of Wu Kuang-hsin & Co. They are sent here to be disbanded, but one man who had come from Sinyangchow in Honan said that they would be disbanded first, then enrolled in the Anfu troops, as they were all Anhui men. By the way, there is

MY FRIENDS FIRST

A Hoary Delusion to be Shattered

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, July 28.

While the younger officials who have survived the Anfu collapse and the people at large are clamouring for the blood of the leaders in the late government, it is very evident that the older men, both civil and military, who still have some standing in Peking are preparing to mediate, compromise wherever possible and save not only the heads of the men whom the people regard as national criminals but their "face" as well. It seems astonishing that men who served in high offices during the Manchu régime, should appeal to a judge for leniency on the ground of that judge's friendship for the accused; but there is no denying that under the republic a tradition has grown up which calls upon the official for duty to his friends first, last and all the time, and for duty to the state only under the heaviest pressure. President Hsu will shortly be called upon to sanction at least a modicum of the punishments suggested by Wu Pei-fu and he is already besieged by a veritable army of the "old-timers" pleading on behalf of one or another of those condemned in the sight of the public.

This is arousing no little caustic comment and a proverb which was well known and appreciated in Manchu times is much quoted. It is this: "Wang-tz fan fa, hsiu min tung tsui," which means "When the prince commits a crime his punishment is that of a commoner." This tradition has fallen into abeyance because, while the official under the empire realized that he was the servant of the emperor and in duty bound to execute his laws, the official under the republic does not consider himself the servant of anyone, least of all the people at large, and feels in duty bound to consider the will of none except that of the political group which puts him in power and keeps him there. The settlement which is coming in Peking may arouse a few of the venerable to the painful realization that even in an unevolved republic public opinion may obtrude itself upon the obligations of friendship.

a call for soldiers when things begin to look interesting. It is now stated that no new formations have been made, the men called being only sent to make up deficiencies in the already existing "ying." Thus in six "ying" (3,000) men there was a deficiency of 1,200. That may possibly be wrong, but there is no difficulty in believing it, and if any reader doubts it, then he should study Chinese to strengthen his power of believing things.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PLOT TO SEIZE C. E. R.

Northern Manchuria in Danger

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, Aug. 5.

Authentic reports from two distinct sources received yesterday in Peking confirm the Chinese suspicion that as a result of a conspiracy between the Japanese militarists, Russian reactionaries and Simionov, a desperate attempt is about to be made to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and to eject the Chinese military forces from northern Manchuria.

The first report states that Russian reactionary officers have been assembling and secretly conspiring with Japanese in Harbin for many months past. It was planned that when the Japanese began to withdraw from Siberia the Chinese Eastern Railway should be seized and turned over to the control of Russian reactionaries. The latter were to start recruiting troops with the ostensible purpose of guarding the Russian stores on the line, and the Chinese were to be told that this force would eventually be officered by Chinese. This plan was approved by both the Railway Board and the Japanese military authorities since when steps have actually been taken to carry out the scheme.

A high Russian officer named Olaginkoff has his headquarters at Harbin, and with him are 24 Brigadier-Generals and double that number of Lieut.-Generals who have been assigned various points on the railway to recruit and command troops. There are also 800 junior and non-commissioned officers under the guise of privates.

When the Japanese start their withdrawal from Siberia bridges will be demolished and the track destroyed to excuse their delay and occupation of the line, the destruction being blamed upon the Reds. Russian officers will then demand from Chinese arms and the control of the line, and the Japanese will intervene on the ground that the Chinese cannot protect the railway. Simionov will lend assistance if the Chinese resist, and the latter will be forced to evacuate.

The following information has been obtained from independent sources. General Tanaka instructed the Japanese commander at Vladivostok on July 14 to send police and detectives to Manchuli, Hailar, Anganki and Harbin with orders to seize the railway telegraph offices if necessary. Preparations were also to be made to supplant the Chinese by Russians and the railway employees by the Japanese engineering corps. Orders were given to the Japanese Major-General at Harbin on July 19 to report on movements and numbers of Chinese troops along the railway. The 5th Regiment at Chita was also instructed on July 20 to withdraw troops immediately from the Baikal district to Fengtien with the object of protecting jeopardized

Japanese interests. On July 21 the Commander at Chita reported that the Japanese at Manchuli had orders to prevent the Chinese from disarming Simionov, using force if necessary.

TIBETANS ON WAR PATH

Moslems Besieged

From Our Own Correspondent

Siningfu, Kan. July 27.

The Tibetans have surrounded the whole of the Moslem cavalry who are quartered in a lamasery from which the priests had fled. All the available troops have been sent off in haste to their relief.

*. The telegram seems to have dropped the name of the place in question.—Ed.

THE UNREST IN SZECHUAN

From Our Own Correspondent

Mienchow, Sze., July 18.

All is quiet here at present. The road all through to Chêngtu is clear and fighting, so I was told yesterday by some University students who have just come through, has been driven to 40 li the other side to Chêngtu.

A correspondent at Longan under date June 21 writes: "We had the Yunnanese soldiers here for a week with their camels and amazons. They are a fearsome looking set, but on the whole, behaved well. We found one or two Christians among them. One, an officer, gave a very modest but pointed address in the preaching hall."

DREAD OF LOOTERS.

Another correspondent writes that at Huanghsuchen, a village near Tehyang, many of the inhabitants lost their lives in the fighting between the 5th and 1st divisions. At the time of his writing, the city of Tehyang was very panicky, fearing that the 5th would be crushed as they neared Chêngtu, and return for more hospitality (?) and loot. This, however, did not happen. The rumour that there were Shansi troops in Mienchow is not true, as far as I can make out.

The mission houses in many of our places are filled with refugees. At a market 60 li from here the brigands have been causing trouble. T'angkiasi, a large village 57 li from Chêngtu, has been visited by robbers and they left their usual disgraceful traces behind. Other villages are sharing a like fate.

CO-EDUCATION.

The following from a country station shows how we are progressing. "One thing I was glad to observe was that although boys and girls occupied the same room for the examination, the decorum and dignity of the occasion was in no case infringed. The examinees settled down to work with commendable diligence.

MANCHURIAN SALT REVENUES

Held by Chang Tso-lin

Peking, July 30.

General Chang Tso-lin's agents have instructed the Bank of China at Newchwang not to make any further remittances of the Salt and Customs revenues to Shanghai.

It is not known whether General Chang Tso-lin will personally endorse this action, which will create serious international complications, or comply with official requests immediately to countermand this unjustifiable step.

The Customs and Salt revenues at Newchwang are paid into the Bank of China, which remits to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, various foreign obligations having a first call on these revenues.

Note.—The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, informed Reuter that they have not yet received any notification of the above report.

CUSTOMS DUES RELEASED.

July 31.

Replying to a protest from the Inspector-General of Customs, General Chang Tso-lin this morning said that the order to hold up the Newchwang Customs revenues had been issued in view of the possibility of the enemy seizing the funds. Since the war had now terminated, he added, the position was altered and he had, therefore, given instructions that there should be no further interference with the Customs revenues.

With regard to the Salt revenues joint action is being prepared by the Ministers, specially concerned, but a protest has not yet been lodged. The position of the Salt revenues differs somewhat from that of the Customs revenues inasmuch as Four Powers only are interested in them and the Salt revenues are pledged for a smaller amount.

CANTON'S BAD EXAMPLE.

Canton has already withheld its Salt revenues but in the event of General Chang Tso-lin persisting in cutting off this revenue from the Northern provinces, the income from the remaining provinces will probably be insufficient to meet foreign obligations and the situation will still be very serious and will necessitate foreign pressure. General Chang Tso-lin urgently requires funds and has hinted at a desire to secure the revenues of the Peking-Mukden Railway but all these efforts are believed to be largely tentative.—Reuter.

Salt Revenues Released

Peking, Aug. 2.

General Chang Tso-lin in response to the Salt Administration's protest has countermanded the order to the Bank of China at Newchwang not to remit Salt Revenues to Shanghai.—Reuter.

HANGCHOW RAILWAY ENTERPRISE

Prospecting Work

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, Aug. 3.

The S.H.N.R. has been prospecting on the proposed railway from Hangchow to Fuyang, Tunglu, Nyienchow and Gyuichow, and as there are lots of coal in the region, it could be made use of in the construction, and the line would bring it to a ready market. Full particulars have been sent to Peking.

It is said that the American Congressionists and their appendices are arriving on the 10th, and Mr. Wong Fong-kau the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has been sent to Shanghai to meet them.

The Chékiang New Industrial School is progressing so favourably that it is about to send 20 students to the Hangchow Mint to learn how to coin money!

The French ex-President, M. Poincaré (Pan R-we) is expected here on the 7th, and a deputy has already gone to Shanghai to bring him on where he is assured of a warm reception.

AN EXCLUSIVE BODY.

The Agriculture, Labour, Commerce, Education, and Law guilds are forming an association, deputies of which will represent the province and the people. They will have nothing to do with militarists, students, and members of parliament.

The Silk and Tea Guilds presented yesterday Lu Tuchun with a very handsome tablet, praising him for his tact and ability in protecting the province and keeping the people in peace and quietness. The deputies dined with him after the presentation. One good turn deserves another.

A lady, by name Chen Be-yoh, who believes that the embroidery industry is practically in the hands of the Chinese, is anxious to keep it there and to develop it and so is opening a school of embroidery in Hangchow and is receiving 60 students. The course is for two years.

GEN. LU'S ENTERPRISE

New Port for Chekiang

General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chékiang, has laid aside a large piece of land at Sammen Bay, near Wenchow, to be opened up by the returned and returning overseas Chinese for development as a model self-administering industrial centre. All matters will rest entirely in the hands of the overseas Chinese who will fix the necessary rules and regulations of the port.

The overseas Chinese are preparing to take advantage of General Lu's offer and to develop the port along big lines. Letters have been written to nearly every place where Chinese are resident overseas and it is expected that a large number

of those now living abroad will shortly return to help in developing the port. Among the latter are many well-to-do merchants who up to the present time have refused to return to their native land simply because they were afraid that even though they tried, they could be of little or no use to China.

An office has been established in Shanghai with the object of communicating with various overseas Chinese associations and individuals urging them to help. Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang, secretaries of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, have been appointed by the Commissioner of Industry of Chékiang Province, to act as secretaries of this office.

EXPLOSION IN PEKING

Nervous Inhabitants

Peking, Aug. 3.

Alarm was created in Peking this morning by the explosion of some shells at the Gendarmerie munition dépôt inside Nanchitsz. The populace feared that there had been a resumption of fighting. The explosion which occurred at four o'clock, was heard throughout the greater part of the city. It shook many houses and broke much glass. There were no casualties.

The Tartar General of Chahar has placed Li Yuan, the Amban at Urga, under surveillance. Li Yuan was accompanied by the Mongolian delegation.

General Li Shun will shortly replace Wang I-tang as Chief Northern Peace Delegate.—Reuter.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST AND BRIGANDS

Our Suchien (north Kiangsu) correspondent writes:—

The country is in a terrible condition with the bandits. There was a Roman Catholic priest coming into Suchien from a town about 70 li above us and they seized and held him for ransom. They demanded \$300,000 and the old gentleman, rumour has it, said they could kill him first but they would not get a cash. The bandits sent in word to the military authorities that they need not come and fight and that they would treat the priest well till the ransom money was forthcoming! After a week's talk the bandits held two of the priest's party as hostages and allowed the foreigner to go into Suchien and see our military leader. The matter seems to have been arranged.

The Suchien Hospital is full of wounded. The doctor who is still up there and his assistants are tired out with day and night work. The bullets are now of steel and do less damage than the old fashioned lead so they are somehow being supplied with ammunition.

KUEICHOW NOTES

Too Much Rain

From Our Own Correspondent

Kueiyang, Kuei., July 10.

The rain has continued to fall heavily for days and the farmers are eagerly looking for a change in the weather. They say the rain is spoiling the corn, and hindering the young rice. The water in the fields is too cold for the young plants, or else it rushes into the fields with such force that the rice is washed away. Those who have plenty of rice in their granaries are less disposed than ever to put it on the market, for the failure of the corn crop will cause rice to advance in price. In many instances the poorer classes have already given up eating rice because they cannot afford to purchase it, and we wonder how they will exist later.

THE RUN ON THE BANK.

The run on the Bank has stopped and the Bank of China notes are firm. Large sums of money were borrowed from distant parts of the province to relieve the situation, and in addition to paying heavy rates of interest the Bank had to meet the cost of transportation, including a substantial tip to the escort.

It is interesting to know the device adopted to stop the withdrawal of deposits, or the changing of notes into silver dollars. A copy of the proclamation urging people to accept defaced dollars, etc., at full value was pasted up in the banking house, and when any customer desired silver coin in exchange for paper money, or wished to withdraw his deposit he was offered defaced dollars. If he objected, the clerk drew his attention to the proclamation, and if he received the money and attempted to use it for commercial purposes he found business men would only accept it at a discount of anything from 5 to 10 per cent. The authorities took no steps whatever to deal with those who would only accept the defaced money on discount. Several firms have gone into bankruptcy as the outcome of the financial crisis, and it is feared their failure may implicate other firms, and bring about ruin and disaster.

FOOD AND FUEL DEAR.

It is reported that the first contingent of wounded soldiers, numbering 800, is about to reach Kueiyang from Szechuan.

A shipment of salt has arrived, and steadied the price of that commodity, but other food stuffs are gradually rising in price. Coal and other fuels are scarce, and it is a common thing to see people raking in the ash heaps to try and find small pieces of coke or cinders which they can utilize in the preparation of food, etc.

THIRTY-THREE American girls arrived in Manila on the Empress of Asia recently to teach in the Philippine Schools.

HEAT STROKES AT NANKING

Deaths of Two Well Known Residents

From Our Own Correspondent

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Residents or at least those who have remained here and braved the hot weather have been experiencing a most trying time with the oppressive heat. Many of the older residents have stated that such heat has not been experienced for many years. With the temperature registering daily well in the 90's and on some days near the 100 mark, it was only natural to expect that there would be cases of heat prostration. Although we have an electric light station it does not work during the day, the current being only turned at 7 p.m.

MR. BUTLER OF THE CUSTOMS.

Two cases of heat prostration occurred among the foreign community, both ending fatally. The first one was that of Mr. H. Butler, of the outdoor staff of the Customs service. He was at work as usual on Friday (July 30) apparently in good health. But on returning in the evening to his quarters, he complained of feeling out of sorts. As he gradually grew worse medical assistance was obtained, but although everything was done for him, he died about 8 o'clock the same evening. His sudden death came as a great shock to his conferees in the service. The funeral which was attended by the Commissioner, the Indoor and Outdoor staffs and other friends, was held in the foreign cemetery on Saturday evening, July 31, the service being conducted by the Rev. John G. Magee.

TRAGIC END OF MR. NORTHCOTT.

Before the community had time to recover from the shock of Mr. Butler's death, the heat which was intense on Sunday claimed another victim in the person of Mr. George T. Northcott of the International Export Co., Ltd. He had been down to the business premises of the firm in the forenoon, had tiffin as usual with some of the staff, and was in the best of health. He returned to his room in the staff quarters in the city about 4.30 p.m. and after instructing his servant to call him at 7 p.m. (the dinner hour of the mess), went to bed, having previously locked his room door.

Nothing further was heard of him by those in the quarters until 7 p.m. when his servant, on entering his room to call him and finding him breathing very heavily, summoned the No. 1 boy of the quarters, who, on seeing Mr. Northcott's condition, rushed into the dining room and asked Mr. Jackson, the mess president, to come quickly as Mr. Northcott looked very sick. On going into the room Mr. Jackson found him breathing very heavily and tried to rouse him. As Mr. Northcott's body was prac-

tically inert, Mr. Jackson called in another member of the mess, Mr. Morrish, and endeavoured with the assistance of others in the house to rouse Mr. Northcott. But he was too far gone, and expired before medical assistance could be obtained. Dr. A. C. Hutcheson, who arrived close on 8 o'clock, found life extinct. Everything possible was done by those in the quarters and others to render assistance, but all their efforts were fruitless.

ON THE EVE OF FURLOUGH.

The deceased who was 45 years of age, had been in the employment of the company for 5 years and was due to leave shortly on Home furlough. He leaves a widow who is in England. He was a popular member of the staff, all of whom regret his death when on the eve of his returning to Cricklewood, near London. The funeral, at which Rev. John Magee officiated, was held on Monday evening in the foreign cemetery and was attended by the foreign members of the company and a large number of the Chinese employees of the firm, as well as by other friends of the deceased.

Mr. Tipton, of the Customs Service, who had been at Mr. Butler's funeral, had to take to bed on returning home, suffering from the heat. Although at one time his condition was serious, he is gradually improving.

EPIDEMIC RAGING AT WUCHANG

From Our Own Correspondent

Wuchang, July 30.

The Chinese have a proverb which states that after war there comes a plague; and that has just been exemplified in the case of Wuchang for the strife in the central cities has left aftermath in the shape of a serious outbreak of what appears to be cholera. Cases are cited of people dying within an hour of seizure and fatalities are occurring in the streets. One of the police stations alone received in a single day reports of nine families completely wiped out. There is a regular procession of dead being carried out through the East Gate to the city's burial grounds, while the coffin makers are said to be unable to keep up with the demand for coffins.

On the night of the 23rd a big fire broke out in the Long street, the principal business thoroughfare of the town. A cloth shop and a rice shop were completely burned out. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

MANCHURIAN BANDITS

Tokio, Aug. 3.

The Foreign Office has published a flat denial of the report in American newspapers, stating that Japan was hiring and arming bandits in Manchuria for the purpose of embarrassing the military guards of

HANGCHOW NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, July 29.

The Commissioner of Education is calling a special meeting of teachers on September 15, to consider what alterations and improvements can be made in the Chékiang educational system.

Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome the American senators and congressmen and their many \$5,000 to be spent on entertaining; \$3,000 on presents. 400 photographs of the West Lake and surroundings are being printed for the occasion.

Twenty men of reputation belonging to the famous little village of Vohfe have started an anti-cigarette society, because they believe that cigarette-smoking is doing more harm than opium-smoking. There are many things started in China and finished long before the goal is reached. We hope this society will begin, continue, and end well, and not in smoke!

July 30.

Negotiations are on foot to establish at San-men-wun on the Chékiang coast an up-to-date agricultural farm, in which a Singapore gentleman is much interested. Students of agriculture studying in foreign countries are to be asked to return to China to help in the undertaking.

The Y. M. C. A. begins its campaign on Monday against infection of food and spread of disease by flies, sewage, etc.

The Military Hospital is opening a branch hospital on the City Hill and a graduate of the Hangchow Hospital Medical Training College, Dr. Tso Yiu-tswen, is in charge of it.

Heat terrific: 96 in the shade and damp mist.

July 31.

The President has sent Chang T'ai-tai, wife of the late Finance Commissioner, \$2,900 for funeral and comfort in grief expenses, and last night she and the family left for Chihli.

Early yesterday morning in Wu-z, suburb of Hangchow, a fire broke out in a clothier's shop due to lighting anti-mosquito rolls of hemlock and some 50 shops were burnt down, involving several Shanghai insurance companies.

Yesterday's temperature Max. 100. Min. 86.

Mr. Hyū Pin-kw'en refuses to accept the office of president of the Educational Association and a meeting is called for to-morrow to urge him to accept. Local pressure.

the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Foreign Office states that the report, published in America, is based upon an alleged official report to the State Department at Washington and asserts that, while it is true that bandits are committing depredations along the railway, the Japanese have no connexion with their activities.—Reuter.

NOTES FROM KULING

New Modes and Old

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

By a Correspondent

Years ago the journey to Kuling from Kiukiang across the hot plains by chair, and the wait at the half-way house, sometimes for a whole night, were tortures not easily forgotten. Now one leaves the steamer at Kiukiang and a motor ride of some 20 minutes brings one to the depôt at the foot of the mountain, from which the ascent in a chair with four or more bearers is accomplished in about two hours, i.e., a total of three hours or less from the boat to Kuling.

The changes apparent in this delightful mountain resort are very great to one who has not visited the place for many years. The original valley is thickly covered with residences, some of which are perched up the sides at heights which make one wonder how the occupants get up and down on hot days. There are now three other valleys, viz., Central, West and Russian, all of which contain residences mostly of the bungalow type.

IMPOSING BUILDINGS.

The Union Church was built several years ago and is a stone edifice accommodating some 600 people. In Central Avenue a beautiful little building, the Church of the Ascension, has recently been erected by members of the Anglican communion. Immediately opposite stands the Kuling library, a neat stone building containing reading and stock rooms, basement rooms and an entrance and exit.

In the new West Valley, buildings are shooting up with amazing rapidity, one of the most conspicuous being the Conference building, built to accommodate Chinese students who attend the annual Christian conventions held there. The excellent stores one finds situated in or near the Gap (the entrance to the main valley) are a pleasant surprise, especially the fine looking building erected by Messrs. Weeks & Co. A visitor to Kuling will find everything necessary at these establishments. In the middle of the main valley is Fairy Glen Hotel, very ably superintended by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Duff. The least inviting building is the Chinese Post Office, a tiny hut-like creation near the Gap, which is absurdly inadequate to supply the wants of the 2,000 annual visitors. We believe that a new and up-to-date post-office will eventually take the place of the present ridiculous building.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

The outstanding feature of the 1920 season is the visit of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas, formerly of Oxford and now a well known speaker and lecturer at Bible institutes in America. Dr. Griffith Thomas, who is a clergy-

man of the Church of England, only recently resigned the principalship of Wyclif College, Toronto, to be able to give his time more fully to biblical research and teaching. Dr. Thomas is one of the ablest representatives of the conservative school of Biblical criticism, but above all he is a sincere and reliable student of the Scriptures and his work at Kuling has been greatly blessed.

The trees and shrubs of Kuling have developed sufficiently to afford welcome shade during the heat of the day, and there are many delightfully shady walks, one of the most popular being "The Pines," which runs from near the Gap high up along the east side of the main valley to the Central Valley (formerly Hykes Valley). A trained gardener with a staff of coolies could make Kuling a scene of enchantments, but in its wild state it is very attractive.

EVEN A NEWSPAPER.

This mountain resort possesses a weekly paper now, called the "Kuling Bulletin."

One word about the temperature: while fairly hot during the day, the thermometer rarely shows a reading above 84° F; in the evening the air is pleasantly cool and at night one usually has a blanket—sometimes two!

TRAGEDY AT CHEFOO

Lady Missionary Drowned

From Our Own Correspondent

Chefoo, July 29.

A sad bathing fatality occurred here this morning off the East Beach, an elderly lady, a missionary of the China Inland Mission who is on a visit here, dying of heart failure while bathing in the sea. She went down for a dip with two companions rather soon after her morning meal. As she did not enter the water with her companions they were dressing while she was still in. Suddenly, one of them noticed her floating on the water, and suspecting something was amiss immediately rushed into the sea again and pulled the unconscious body ashore. Mr. Forsyth, of Shanghai, who was out rowing, at once rendered assistance, while others hurried to call the doctor.

In a remarkably short space of time four doctors were hard at work attempting to restore consciousness by the aid of artificial respiration, but their efforts were unavailing. Although they worked strenuously for three-quarters of an hour, it was clear that life was extinct. As the medical certificate was somewhat indefinite, H.M. Consul held an inquest, at which the verdict was, death from syncope. The funeral was held at the East Beach Cemetery this afternoon in the presence of a very larger number of sympathizers. The service was conducted by Mr. Arthur Moore.

THE C.I.M. SCHOOLS.

The annual exhibitions of the China Inland Mission Schools were

held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and were attended by exceptionally large numbers of people. It is on occasions such as these that the need of an auditorium is keenly felt. On neither of the two first afternoons could the people find accommodation, and those who did get into the Preparatory School on Monday were well-nigh melted, although a big punkah was kept going. At the Girls' School the verandahs were packed with visitors who would not venture inside because of the heat.

The programme at the Preparatory School was much as usual, the singing and recitations being very good. The drill in the playground was splendidly done and was greatly enjoyed by the spectators.

At the Girls' School the singing and playing were both up to the high standard of former years, the Senior and Junior girls being encored in turn, and Lily Orr getting a well deserved encore for her pianoforte solo. Mr. J. H. Stooke's excellent chairmanship was the great feature of the three afternoons, and it is questionable whether anyone occupying the chair at the exhibitions has ever given such entire satisfaction as he did on Tuesday afternoon at the Girls' School. The drill on the tennis courts was exceedingly pretty, the girls going through their exercises with grace and precision.

At the Boys' School the entertainment portion of the programme was held on the ground at the north of the building. Here there was assembled a bigger concourse than ever, when Dr. Howard Taylor occupied the chair. Recitations, singing by the Lower School and pianoforte solos constituted the various items. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Howard Taylor. At six o'clock drill commenced in the quadrangle. This half of the Boys' School programme is considered the feature of their annual display, and again this year it was regarded as being excellent. Pole drill was done by the Lower School, clubs and naval cutlass drill by the Seniors, semaphore signalling by a squad of boys, and then gymnastic marching and hopping by a selected team; after which the whole school gave a brilliant display of marching.

Mr. G. Trumbull, Editor of the "Sunday School Times," is now in Chefoo holding a series of meetings. The missionary community has been greatly increased by the numerous visiting missionaries who have come to hear him.

The Heat Wave in Tientsin

Tientsin, Aug. 1.

The intense heat yesterday was the cause of several deaths in Tientsin. Mr. F. Marsh, manager of the Imperial Hotel and formerly manager of the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, saw off his wife and child for Peitaiho at noon yesterday. Two hours later he collapsed and died shortly afterwards. The temperature yesterday was 111.—Reuter.

THE BRIDGE OF DEATH

Graphic Story of Hideous Murder—The Pity of the Partisans—The Black Tribunal—Hammered, Bayoneted and Drowned—Tale of a Survivor

From Our Own Correspondent

Vladivostok, July 7.

On the night of April 4-5, just before the Japanese took action against the Temporary Government, 96 officers and men belonging to the White faction were sent off under arrest from Nikolsk-Ussuriisk. For some time nothing was heard of them, and then ugly rumours began to circulate. Finally the fact was established that all were killed. One of those who miraculously escaped, gives his experience to the paper "Slavo," which I translate for the benefit of your readers, so that a full understanding of these candidates for "self-government and the dictatorship of the proletariat" may be arrived at. "We were a party of 96 persons when we were sent off from Nikolsk. There were 85 from the jail and 11 from the guard-house, eight were let out at station Vierino, six partisans, one soldier and one signalman. We were sent off with an echelon of the 33rd regiment, which was renamed the 33rd Revolutionary Regiment, under the command of a person named Schneider.

We were in two prison-cars. The attitude of the guard to us on the road was abominable and expressed itself in the coming in of each soldier who beat and tortured us, swore at us, and frequently repeated the phrase that "we had drunk their blood."

PILLAGE AND BRUTALITY.

We were given food once a day, five pounds of bread to each 12 persons. Water was given us in small quantities, as they did not think it necessary to give water to "counter-revolutionists." Finally we arrived at Krasnaya Riechka (on the other side of Habarovsk). When we arrived here, we found the place full of "Partisans" (i.e. Bolsheviks under a new name), who thought it necessary to force their way into the cars, which were soon so full of people that it was impossible to turn. The work of building the "workmen-peasant" government began then and there, it being found necessary to steal the boots, shirts, trousers and other things belonging to the prisoners, even to the little crosses that each Russian wears around his neck. Our guards took a very active part in this division of the spoil, being encouraged thereto by their superiors.

But not every one gave up his things. Col. Ivetski, of the former 33rd Regiment, in spite of the fact that he was threatened with a revolver, and also with a dagger, refused to give up his wedding ring, stating that it could be taken only after his death. A meeting was held by the "tovarishes" (comrades) in honour of our arrival, and a resolution was carried to the effect

that we were all to be shot. The resolution was not put into effect, and then *tovarish* Schneider and a Korean—there were Korean and Chinese sections of the Partisans—persuaded the meeting to rescind the resolution. Our car then emptied of its unwelcome visitors. It was found that not a single one of us had escaped beating, and that almost all were stark naked. After this, our cars were uncoupled from the rest of the train. Orders were received from the revolutionary staff to send us off to Vierino. There a halt was called. Orders were received to take us back to Krasnaya Riechka. Back we went. As soon as we arrived, "comrade" Schneider triumphantly informed us that the sentence of death had been rescinded.

THE WORK OF CAIN.

We remained here at Krasnaya Riechka till April 6. In the evening, our guard, which had hitherto consisted of soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, was changed for a guard of Partisans from the Korean section, and we were again sent off to station Vierino at the disposal of *tovarish* Orloff. We arrived there at night. In the morning our Korean guard was changed for one of peasants from the surrounding villages. Here we rested somewhat from the frequent beating and torture till April 9.

On April 9, about 1 o'clock, Col. Vrashtel and Col. Ivetski were summoned. Vrashtel, with his usual calm, went out, although he was stark naked. Ivetski, hearing the order, refused to go, stating that it was better to die where he stood. Then the "arbiters of the nation" began to exercise their talents. He was beaten with the butt, wounded by bayonets, kicked, struck, pierced by daggers, but all covered with blood as he was, he refused to move one step. The soldiers went out again to tell Orloff that Ivetski was obdurate. Orloff himself, with a strong guard, came to the waggon and commanded Ivetski to come out. The latter refused, stating that "not every . . . could command him." A noose was thrown around his neck and he was dragged from the car. What happened after this I cannot tell as it was outside the waggon, but from questions we put to the guard we ascertained that both the colonels were put to torture.

Col. Vrashtel's last words were "*proschajte bratsi*"—goodbye, comrades! After some time, the convoy again came into the car and called out six of us, Cos. Morozko, Gerilovich, three volunteers, and a peasant. As in the former case, none of these returned. About an hour afterwards we heard a volley. Cain had begun his work.

HUNGERING FOR DEATH.

After April 9, we were given neither food nor water, and so we sat till the 12th. About this time the Partisan echelons began frequently to come up from Iman. Each echelon made its way into our cars, and again we were beaten and tortured, the Partisans crying "Why do you hold them? Give them to us; we shall settle with them!" We were beaten at every change of guards. On April 12 we were hopeful that our turn had come and that death would release us from this constant torture. Death had come to be pleasant. All day we lay, not closing an eye, nerves being strung to the utmost through hunger and torture.

In the evening of the same day we were all driven into one car. Soon we began to move. We were so stupid by this time that it was absolutely a matter of indifference to us whether we went or what happened, provided it was soon. One of us asked the guard where we were going, to which he answered that we were being taken to judgement. We were all ordered to lie on the floor of the car and not move, under pain of instant death. About 11 o'clock the Death Train halted, but we did not know where. We were told that we would at once be called up one by one. After half an hour, the *Rottmeister* of the dragoon Regiment was summoned. We heard the splash of water, the sound of a heavy blow, and the command "Give us the next!"

Ten persons were taken out in this manner, but no one returned. We did not know what was being done. A swarm of ideas rushed into our heads, and different surmises were made. We were still on the floor of the car, so that we could not see where we were. Finally, Cornet Bortkevich, who knew the place well, whispered "we are at the bridge over the river Xor." Then we understood what had happened and what our fate was to be.

A BRAVE MAN'S END.

When they came to call Lieutenant Eiman of the dragoon Regiment, we saw before us not the strong sturdy figure of the energetic officer whom we knew and respected, but a person whose hair and beard had turned gray, whose glance was that of a lunatic, and from whose mouth we heard nonsensical gibberings. He caught hold of the trellis-work door and refused to let the Partisans in. They tried their utmost, but he hung on still. Finally, the authoritative voice of the commander was heard—"What are you looking at? Give him the bayonet! "Then they began to stick him through the interstices, till he fell from loss of blood, and then was carried away into the next waggon before the judge (!) Here they tied his hands behind his back, felled him with a hammer and threw him into the river. Many of us breathed freer when we heard the splash—there was an end to the inhuman torture of a brave man.

One after one we went out, re-

peating the words of Col. Vrashtel—"proshchaité bratsi."

The dawn began to break. There were still forty of us left, and time was short. So they began to take us out two by two, and then by three and three.

Finally, it was my turn. After me came two Partisans, armed from head to foot, who seized each of my arms. I went into the next car. I could see what was happening in the next *coupé*. There stood two Partisans, clad in black from head to foot, with openings for their eyes, and opposite them two, similarly dressed in white. There was blood all over the walls, and on the floor.

Hammers—blood-stained hammers—lay on the floor, while the white coverings of the Partisans were splashed with red. I was taken into the *coupé* before the judge. I thought that there would at least be two or three to judge us and give us some semblance or at least the form of justice. But the *tovarishes* were so sure of themselves, so sure that no one would survive this bloody shambles, that all pretences were done away with. The judge asked me what my name was, and why I had not gone out with the Partisans, and then ordered them to take me away. Zvieroff who preceded me, was still in the same position—stark naked, hands bound, threatened with a revolver, quite calm except that he contemptuously looked at his "executioners."

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

I was told to stand in line with him. A Partisan had given me a shirt, true of doubtful cleanliness, but nevertheless a shirt. The work began. They beat us, they pierced us with bayonets, they shook the blood-covered hammers over us. I lost consciousness. How long I lay thus I do not know. I finally came to, with a sharp pain in my side and I remember the foul face of the Partisan who was binding my hands and at the same time kicking me in the ribs. This lasted but a moment, and I again lost consciousness. What happened further I do not know.

I felt a sharp coldness and a loss of breath and found I was in the water. I dimly remembered all that had passed, and gathering my strength, kicked out and came up for a minute to breathe. Freeing my hands was out of the question—the beast had tied me too well—but I kicked again and again, and being a good swimmer, after some effort, touched bottom. The current, which is swift in this part, also helped me. After pulling myself almost to the bank, I rested, and again gathering my force, staggered out of the water. About 40 or 50 paces away, I saw a hut and wanted to go there at first, but then thought that perhaps a Bolshevik lived there, and that it would not be wise. However, it was impossible to stand where I was—I was only in a torn shirt, there was still snow on the banks and ice was still floating down the river.

THE PITY OF THE POOR.

I entered the hut. There were an old man and old woman there. At first they looked at me with wide open eyes, seeing me in the state I was. Then the old man told me he would have to surrender me to the revolutionary staff; then they had some conversation together, and the old woman went out. The old man then released my hands, but still I could say no word. At last he went out also. After a short time he returned with a Cossack, and only then did my tongue free itself. The tale I told filled them with horror, the Cossack's eyes becoming blood-shot, while the old people's faces showed their suffering and horror. They calmed me and told me not to fear, and that they would save me. They clothed and fed me, and after a little time, gave me a place to sleep, where I lay like a log till they woke me. Another Cossack had come in, but he told me not to fear. I was led to a hiding place, because the village was full of Partisans, who had a short time before disarmed the village as not being in sympathy with them. Partisan patrols were placed along both banks to push back into the water any corpses that might be stranded on the banks. According to the Cossacks, another had also come to the banks, besides myself, but having been so severely beaten, he could not walk and had called for help. This was immediately forthcoming from the Partisans, who stoned him with the butt of the rifle and shoved the poor unfortunate back into the water.

At night, they came to me and said that I should have to leave,

but as I was unable to walk, they carried me to a boat, and we left that hospitable village—three Cossacks and myself, belonging to the forest officer. Here I lay for some time, while they healed my wounds with herbs. After a day or so four other Cossacks, who had fled from the *tovarishes*, joined us, and we then shifted on to the island not far away. The village sent us food, and even tobacco. Although I am not a Cossack, they treated me exactly as if I were one of their own. I shall never forget that little village.

JAPAN papers state that the depression in the shipping trade is being seriously felt at Moji, owing to the decreasing demand for coal. Coal coolies there, there are about 500 in all, are unable to obtain constant work, and as their wages when employed range from 30 sen to a yen, or thereabouts, per day, they are finding life rather difficult. A similar state of things is reported from Wakamatzu.

HANKOW has visions of becoming "the Chicago of the East" in the future when she becomes the hub from which railways will radiate in all directions. Just now she is content with despatching direct steamers to America. Recently Messrs. L. C. Gillespie & Son loaded the str. Javary in Hankow direct for New York, and the same firm announce they will despatch the str. Elkridge for San Francisco, and the str. West Ivis for Tacoma. Both ships will load in Hankow and through rates are being quoted.

A World Message

WE MUST HAVE

LEA AND PERRINS

ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE . DONT

SEND IMITATIONS

VLADIVOSTOK THE FALLEN

The Burdens of War and Revolution

By Our Harbin Correspondent

The Harbin mail-train arrives at Vladivostok close on midnight and unless one makes previous arrangements one will be forced to spend the night at the station. Most of the principal hotels have been requisitioned by the Japanese Military and as there is lodging crisis in the town it is nearly impossible to find accommodation anywhere. The shipping portion of the port is known as Eggersheld and it is here where are to be found the wharves and the godowns and innumerable railway sidings. On these sidings are to be found hundreds of cars, all more or less in a very damaged state. It does not take long to realize the amount of repairs that are required to the rolling stock that during the past years has been so badly handled, before it will be sufficient for the wants of the railway. There were but very few steamers in port, the majority of the latter being Japanese, but this is not surprising considering the abnormal state of affairs that has been reigning at Vladivostok.

Yet it seems pretty certain that, if the red-tapeism and graft of the former Customs officials and Government Chernovniks (civil servants) is done away with, Vladivostok's export trade will grow by leaps and bounds. Already two freight trains daily are being sent from Harbin to the Primorsk loaded exclusively with Manchurian products, such as wheat, beans, bean-cake, etc., but most of this is required for local consumption.

WEALTH IN COAL.

Attention, too, much be paid to the coal production from the coal mines situated quite close to Vladivostok; it is truly a sorry state of affairs that Japanese coal is being brought in, when if the local mines were properly exploited, an export of coal of a quality far superior to any Japanese coal is possible. One group of coal-mines is situated at Ouglouvaya only 32 versts from Vladivostok. This coal though not of good quality is being used on the railway; these mines are capable of producing 600 tons daily when working to their full capacity, but their output at present is less than 200.

It is, however, the Suchan Coal Mines that special attention should be paid to, for this is anthracite and equal to Cardiff coal. Suchan is reached by a branch railway starting from Ouglouvaya, the distance separating the two stations being 148 versts. Owing to labour and political strife very little coal is now being produced but the former production of 600 tons daily can easily be increased to

1,500 thus allowing a good quantity available for export.

As one wanders along the quays and by the warehouses located on the foreshore, one cannot help remarking the large number of cased goods going to rack and ruin. In many instances the wooden casings have rotted to pieces owing to years of exposure in the open, the value of the machinery and parts that still pay Customs duty and remain unclaimed must run into millions.

There has been a lavish expenditure of money on everything that has been built in Vladivostok, and the work has been carried out in a solid and substantial manner. The Russian likes to do things on a large and generous scale and though Vladivostok is situated many thousands of miles away from Europe it is essentially a European port.

Though the Japanese are occupying this port the first impression one gets is that they are only on the very fringe, and the longer one remains the more one is impressed with the feeling that the Japanese are trying to undertake a task in the Russian Far East which they are incapable of handling properly, for it is far too large for them. This is realized by Japanese statesmen themselves and for this very reason they were compelled to restore the Provisional Government almost immediately after their occupation on April 4.

AN UNLUCKY VENTURE.

The financial problem that the Vladivostok Provisional Government is faced with is a most difficult one. The Primorsk province has never been self-supporting and in the past the Petrograd Finance Minister has had to make good the yearly deficit. A great deal of money was spent upon military and naval matters and the upkeep of those establishments, which, of course, now will not reoccur.

The decision of the Provisional Government to issue the new notes and recall the Siberian at the rate of 200 to 1 was not even known to the Japanese authorities, who were not consulted on the matter. This action has hit the Japanese Banks and merchants fairly hard for they all carried large amounts of Siberian notes. The provisional Government are only issuing notes to the extent of their gold reserve and are making 10 of the new roubles equal to a yen, but unfortunately for them their gold reserve consisting of some 2,500 pounds is at Blagovestchensk and it is a question, even if the Blagovostchensk authorities gave their consent to have it shipped to Vladivostok whether it would ever reach its destination. It is, therefore not surprising that these notes are not at all popular with the Chinese who refuse to change their Siberian notes into the new ones and to accept them as legal tender, because of their deviating the rouble.

SOME 30 Japanese captains of industry are due to arrive in China early in September.

A CHINESE ON IRELAND

Also Some Religious Views From Our Own Correspondent

Kirin, July 25.

Yesterday when at a certain Government building in the city, I was invited by one of the officials into his private room for a cup of tea. This gentleman surprised and interested me by his frankness. After the usual polite inquiries regarding my age and place of residence, he suddenly launched out the two big questions—the one Political and the other Religious. "So Ireland is to become a Republic," he said quite confidently. "Oh," I said naively, "is that so, I had not heard that it was decided." "Why, yes," he continued, "the American Senate has passed a resolution in its favour." "That hardly settles the question," I ventured, "England may have something to say." "Why, what can England say?" was the quick rejoinder. "Did not England accept President Wilson's 14 points at the Armistice nearly two years ago and one of these points was self-determination?"

After a few words in which I tried to show that the Irish Problem was not one that could be solved in such an academic fashion, my host with quick versatility, changed to religion.

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE.

"What is the difference between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism?" he asked. "That can hardly be answered in a few moments conversation," I said. This evoked the illuminating definition "Roman Catholicism is a negative and Protestantism a positive religion."

He could not listen to my pleading that this definition, while certainly concise, was hardly true, but proceeded to prove it thus: "The Roman Catholic Missionaries here never come to me to make me engage in social service in benevolent work, but the Y.M.C.A. comes to me at least once a year, during their membership campaign and insists on my giving a subscription to help the young men of my country. Surely that is a positive religion."

After a few more breezy remarks from Mr. Young China, I took my departure feeling the better of the whiffs of freshness I had inhaled.

CHINESE in Hankow report that a very severe plague, probably cholera, has been raging in Wu-chang recently. Many people who contract this disease drop dead in the streets, or die after periods of suffering lasting from one hour to half a day. All the coffin shops are reported as being emptied of their stocks, and there is a perpetual stream of dead being carried out through the Eastern Gate. A portion of the city near the Northern Gate is said to be the worst centre of the affliction.

IS IT TOO LATE IN IRELAND?

The Loyalists' Complaint

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 10.

Every Irish loyalist always states that the Government policy of firmness with regard to Ireland is being adopted too late. They say that it would need, to be effectively carried out, about 200,000 men, and that we only have at present about 50,000 in the country. No one likes to say whether the assertion is true or not, but the events of the next few months will show it.

There are, however, coming into public prominence certain facts which I have already pointed out, the chief one of which is that the Sinn Fein movement is now almost entirely dispossessed by the Irish Transport Workers' campaign, which is purely Bolshevik. Each uses its own appellation; the Transport Workers always apply the term "Soviet rule" to any industrial successes they may obtain, whereas Sinn Fein fights purely on a Republican ticket. During the last ten days, we have had the Municipal Elections in Ireland. They have resulted as was expected in a complete Sinn Fein victory, and there are not more than five Unionist candidates anywhere outside the six Unionist Counties of Ulster—a number limited to six, because by slender majorities the Unionists lost both Tyrone and Fermanagh. In the whole of Munster there is only one Unionist, and she is a woman.

RICH SPOILS FOR REBELS.

The whole of the candidates not only have to stand on a Republican ticket, but to swear an oath of allegiance to the Republic. Their self-constituted police and soldiers took possession practically of all the polling booths and the approaches to them. It is quite safe to assert that few voters ran the risk of being antagonistic to Sinn Fein either by voting or by trying to vote.

These elections will have very great influence on Irish affairs since they place Sinn Fein in control of the expenditure of about 18 to 20 millions sterling a year, raised by the rates in constitutional form, and there is little doubt as to how the money will be utilized. It gives them the power not merely of fixing the rates but of fixing the assessments, which is far more important, and thus it will be possible to assess their political opponents out of existence and relieve all their friends of any burden of taxation.

A LABOUR INTERVENTION.

Towards the close of last week the National Union of Railwaymen met Mr. Lloyd George and laid before him the case of the Irish railwaymen who refused to carry munitions. In most cases I should have used the word

"sympathetically" laid before him, but frankly they did nothing of the kind. They are men of the world themselves, and they know perfectly well that the Government could not give way on an issue which would place in the hands of any body of workers, more especially those engaged in public utilities, the power to say what goods they should carry and what they should refuse to carry.

The Irish railwaymen have therefore had a set-back, and they are considering what action they should take in regard to Mr. Lloyd George's very emphatic refusal to abdicate government. They never really hoped much from English Labour men, and though there are some who suggest that the next movement will be to try to persuade members of the Society of Engineers not to manufacture munitions, it can be taken as certain that all this talk is little better than hot air. The Government is quite prepared to run the Irish railways, if the men refuse, and we are very near the stage when it will be compelled to do so. We are also measurably nearer martial law and the abolition of trial by jury, since we have already reached a stage where half measures are quite useless.

TERRORISM UNCHECKED.

Practically outside the six counties of Ulster there is never any voice of criticism of Sinn Fein or the Republican movement. No one dares utter it. Terrorism is so general that even the law-abiding elements of the community deem it wiser very often to sail under Sinn Fein colours themselves, and there are plenty of adherents of Republicanism who would gladly disown their profession to-morrow if they thought it was safe to do so. The Irish press generally is Sinn Fein. Even the "Independent" and the "Freeman's Journal" throw into sympathetic prominence everything which Sinn Fein does, though none of them have yet come out on the full Repub-

lican ticket. They are, however, bitterly anti-Nationalist, and it is not easy to see why Nationalism should be more anathema in their eyes than Unionism, but it is so. Where any Irish paper does dare to express criticism, as in the case of the "Skibbereen Eagle," violence is invariably employed by the Sinn Fein to show their resentment. In this particular case, the editor was tarred and feathered, but it does not seem to have broken his spirit.

SINN FEIN LESS CHEERFUL.

From the point of view of official outrages, Sinn Fein has not been doing so well recently. A number of attacks on the police and soldiers have been unsuccessful. Their casualties have been greater than they admit, and quite a number are being regularly captured, in which case as they are under arms they are nearly all court-martialled. Up to the present, however, the soldiers have observed the greatest restraint, so much so that it was suggested by a question in the House—though absolutely denied by the War Office—that they had received instructions never to use their weapons save under very exceptional circumstances. Politics, therefore, across the channel will drift on in the present form for some considerable time; the situation may get worse or it may get better.

Probably it will get worse for a little while yet, but very few believe that the Government intervention is really too late. It would only be too late if the Cabinet were prepared to accept the doctrine of Republicanism and to admit defeat. There is not a single constituency in Great Britain, apart from Ireland, where I think any candidate advocating Republicanism for Ireland could secure election, and if fortune should favour Mr. Lloyd George to the extent of submitting this issue to the country he would secure quite as overwhelming a majority as he has now.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

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THE RETIREMENT OF VESTA TILLEY

A Great Artist

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 10.

Miss Vesta Tilley last week retired from the London music-hall stage, and although she is to be seen occasionally at charity performances, it is understood that never again will she personify the masculine types she made famous or appear in the rôles which her ability popularized till they brought her fame.

There is more than a touch of real regret in the minds of all music-hall goers at the disappearance of Vesta. She was the last of the old school, started before nearly all of them, and finished after all of them. There is only one other alive now making fitful appearance on the stage, and he never was a music-hall artist pure and simple, as she was. I refer to Arthur Roberts, who is now about 70.

ROUGH WORK FOR FINE TOOLS.

Time has passed lightly with Miss Vesta Tilley, since her performances in the two final weeks of farewell showed that she had lost nothing of her old ability or even of her old genius, since this she really possessed. Curiously enough it was left to a woman to popularize the soldier's career, and she did so not merely on lines which elicited the approval of every military man, but which never raised a breath of criticism as to the finish, polish and refinement of her methods.

She took to the stage when the woman who appeared in masculine costume was almost invariably vulgar, yet the one thing she never showed was vulgarity, mainly because she was a thorough artist, capable of studying and reproducing the finer gradations of character in which only a few artists like Albert Chevallier have ever equalled her. It is true that her repertoire was not extensive though she added to it occasionally, and she will go down to posterity as the creatress of songs of the type of "Following in father's Footsteps", and "All Nice Girls Love a Soldier", rather than as an artist who tried a new song every other three or four weeks. Many imitators of her ability have sprung up, and one or two are quite good, but no one has ever yet equalled the original.

THE GIRL FOR THE ARMY.

Perhaps she was wise to retire since these are not good times for the music hall artists. Most of them must not find it too easy to live or obtain engagements. The cinema has dealt the music hall a serious blow. In many places it has ousted it altogether. Many music hall artists have gone in for film work. Even in London the Oxford, the last home of the West-end music hall haunters, is now devoted to the serious drama, while

the Alhambra wobbles as from revue to cinema shows and the Empire has a rather uncertain future before it, since it has just been disposed of to purchasers who are believed to have quite other plans for it. In the provinces the plight of the music hall is even worse, since the falling off of public favour attracted by rival production has driven the management to adopt shows which even in large towns of 100,000 people are not even tenth rate. It is, therefore, not surprising that the movement of ten years ago which, by high salaries, tempted the leading theatrical artists to turn their attention to the music hall, has wholly stopped. Nowadays the movement is all in the other way—most of the leading artists in light comedy and musical comedy, and certainly in revue, have had something to do with the music hall at some stage or other in their career.

THE MOVIES' COMPETITION.

There are a few of the older type of music hall artist left, such as George Robey, but we never see him, or rarely see him now as the music hall artist. He is tempted by revue managers and just now he is appearing at the Alhambra in a production which is simply written round him and which if he dropped out would collapse at once. This method of work is no doubt remunerative, but the strain is very considerable and it usually kills the finer shades of any artist's best work. Miss Vesta Tilley was wise never to have anything to do with it. Some few artists like Harry Tate drift backwards and forwards from revue to music hall production, never making a very long stay in either, but everyone knows that their reputation gained in the latter is never very greatly enhanced by their admitted success in the former. Revue needs broad and even exaggerated effects which are fatal to true artistry, yet the financial lure, of course, explains why many prefer to take the cash and let the credit go.

There are plenty of openings for really first class music hall entertainers, but they must be first class. Very few are in sight, and there is not one left of the rank of Vesta Tilley. Managers are always on the hunt for humour and comedy, but they never seem to find it.

JAPANESE matches are being sold on the Chinese market, reports the Society for the Keeping up of the Boycott Movement, under the name of Chinese native goods. It urges that methods should be devised to cope with cases like these.

RECORDING the departure for Home of Lieut. Ferrarin, the Italian airman, the "Japan Gazette" remarks: Some Japanese papers note that he was excited over the disagreeable treatment accorded him by some sections though he was deeply impressed by the warm reception given him by the public. He did not contribute his machine to the Japanese Army.

JONES AND MY ANCESTORS

The Humble Shopman

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 3.

There was a timid knock yesterday at the front door and I heard the rustling of the letterbox. I strolled out leisurely to see if the Government had issued yet another form about the non-use of something which we never use anyway and I saw a little flyleaf just peeping out. I took it out and it read

Compare Jones's
Select Shops with those of
other Fishmongers
The excellent quality of their fish
And
The extremely Moderate prices, etc. etc.

I went back and mixed myself a very strong whiskey (made by abstaining from putting any water in the Government standardized dilution) and celebrated the great occasion fitly. I then went and entered the event in the diary as follows a la Pepps:—

June 2.—For the first time since the great war one Jones a tradesman who in times gone by treated me as a worm saying that if I did not like either his fish or his prices I could leave his shop as he wished no more to look upon my face (indeed he was most rude and personal about my ancestors) called to solicit my custom. Wherefore I gather that peace has really been declared and that we are no more at war. The said Jones will not however benefit by the custom of this house till I have been gathered to my ancestors whom he so derided.

But I have a still more deadly vengeance. I shall go round to Jones to-morrow and remind him that I have transferred my custom to the "Co-ops" where their quality also is excellent and their prices moderate and where they are more polite. Now if there is anything which Jones dislikes it is the Co-ops. He regards anyone dealing therewith as worse than a Bolshevik. Still that is Jones's own fault. He deal hardly with us poor victims when we were trying to bid for his scraps and he threw at us a boomerang which has come back and hit him.

THE GROVELLERS.

Ah, but these are altered times! In those days you bought your red ants in your rice and your black-beetles in your coffee and suffered in silence taking what was given you as you stood in the queue in pelting rain. Jones's neighbour Smith never thought of giving you paper to conceal the poverty of purchase but handed you your so-called mutton-chop to carry home as best you could. Now he is on the eve of grovelling. You get what you ask for and it is no longer brown at you. You can hear the shopwalkers purring when you cross the threshold of a shop. Life is again getting pleasant. It will get pleasanter. The poor old deserviced customer is again coming into his own.

SCOTTISH EETTER

Moscow and Muirfield

THE SANITIES OF SPORT
From Our Own Correspondent

Edinburgh, June 16.

If the horrors of the war exceeded all the fancies of the prophets, still more have the disastrous consequences of it exceeded the imaginations of pre-war publicists. We question if any human brain could have drawn a picture so tragically fantastic, so weirdly depressing as that which unfolds itself daily under the category of "foreign intelligence." Take the picture at the moment—before a fresh, unimagined horror is added. Germany has elected a Parliament, the composition of which presents the alternative of a perilous deadlock or a dangerous reaction. Cabinet Government is in abeyance in Italy. The American Republican nomination foreshadows a policy of practical isolation. The Polish withdrawal from Kieff and the Bolshevik pressure in the south are likely to harden Lenin and Trotsky. The condition of the Middle and the Near East is becoming chaotic. And irresponsible mischief-makers are doing their best to weaken the alliance between Britain and France, the first and essential link in the chain of world peace.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

This picture does not give the whole truth, but it outlines that side of it which is most prominent in the public eye. It is curious to turn from it to that part of our daily news which alone rivals it in prominence—the accounts of cricket and tennis matches, of racing and rowing and boxing, and, above all here in Scotland, golf. The effect is not merely one of contrast, for contrast presupposes certain elements in common. Moscow and Muirfield—do not seem to be even in the same planet. Probably there is nothing on earth for which Lenin and Trotsky have such a supreme contempt as for the sporting pursuits of the average Britisher.

Of course in so far as it militates against progress in other matters, and impoverishes the general interests of life, sport is a bad thing. But obsession by sport is infinitely less harmful than obsession by the insane chimeras that are drawing the civilization of Eastern Europe to the edge of an abyss of savagery. It was in accounts of football and cricket matches that our soldiers found assurance of cheerful reality amid the nightmare of the trenches. It is in sport that the nation is, with a sure instinct, seeking a cure for the social "shellshock" produced by the war. What is most to be wished is that the spirit of sport should extend to other peoples, so that the dreadful rivalry of shell and bayonet shall give way to the friendly rivalry of the football field or the golf course. It was in the zeal of Tullochgorum that the

Jacobite pastor, John Skinner, found the magic resolvent that would make "Whig and Tory all agree." Would it not be a good thing if the League of Nations were reinforced by international leagues in sport which would be better comprehended by the peoples? The movement has already been begun in France, who showed her fine spirit by accepting cheerfully her inevitable preliminary defeats in unfamiliar pastimes, and who is now reaping her reward. In the world of sport there are no "aliens," no barriers of race or language. And the spirit of sport is antithetic—and antidotal—to everything that fosters international war. It is also, particularly in Scotland, inimical to class warfare. It makes, in short, for friendship, health, sanity, good temper, justice, and fair play. And these are precisely the things that are most conspicuously lacking in the social and international relations of sick and distressed Europe.

MR. TOLLEY, THE GOLF CHAMPION.

The new golf champion, Mr. Cyril Tolley, an Oxonian, is 24 years of age and of splendid physique. He learned his golf at Eastbourne, and left the college there to join up when the war broke out. Serving with the Tanks, he won the Military Cross, and was 13 months a prisoner in Germany. Mr. Tolley only came into the golf limelight last winter, when the 'Varsity trial matches did so much to lighten the season. He performed phenomenally well, astonishing everybody by his stupendous hitting, and was early destined for the second place in Mr. Wethered's team. J. H. Taylor describes Mr. Tolley's swing as the most perfect he has ever seen. Curiously enough he does not overlap, but grips with his left thumb down the shaft. On the greens he is the most painstaking of golfers. He gets down on his left knee, with his right leg spread out behind him, with his nose a few inches from the ground. He examines his putt from behind the hole and then from behind the ball, and he studies the short ones just about as carefully as the longer.

For a young man, Mr. Tolley wears a wonderful air of indifference. Nothing seems to worry him. Not even Ted Ray is a more consistent devotee of the pipe when on the links. Sometimes he has a cigarette, but his pipe is the first favourite. When he started out against Mr. Gordon Simpson he was puffing a cigarette. He lost the first two holes. Then out came the pipe, and for the day his misfortunes were at an end.

MR. GARDNER, THE AMERICAN

FINALIST.

The American representative who just missed the golf championship, Mr. Robert A. Gardner, has a mature experience of competitive golf. He is entered from the Hensdale County Club, New York, won the American Championship in 1909 and 1915, and was runner-up the following year to Mr. Chick

Evans. When America "came in," Mr. Gardner was in the first rush for khaki. He joined the Artillery, came over, and served in France. Last year, when the American Championship was revived Mr. Gardner went down in the second round to Mr. Bobby Jones.

An attractive golfer to follow, rapid in his play, Mr. Gardner is a "bonny fechter." He has generally played confidently and well. His putting has confirmed the American reputation for putting on the greens. Not sturdily built, he does not drive as far as some men here; but his run-up putts from the edge of the green have, as a rule, been pictures. And he has developed the knack of pitching dead from bunkers.

Despite the fact that he is an invader, the American caught the fancy of the crowd. His quiet bearing and unruffled mien have been much remarked upon, and he has been voted "a decent chap," no small compliment from the undemonstrative Scots. In the set of his features when the struggle is on, Mr. Gardner reminds one of the Sphinx-like expression of Mr. Jerome Travers; it is a face that in moments of crisis gives nothing away. But when the last putt is holed out it undergoes a sudden transformation: there is humour in the eyes, and an expansive smile shows lines of white teeth. And above all, he has shown himself to be that finest of sportsmen, a good loser.

MUIRFIELD REFLEXIONS.

The presence of an Englishman and an American in the final stage of the Amateur Championship, played on a Scottish golf course, is a wonderful tribute to the virility of our old Scottish game.

We find some compensation for being out of it in the words attributed to Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, "We have taught our enemies how to defeat us." Not, however, that the idea of enemies ever goes beyond the last hole.

Then we discover the solace that the American runner-up wears a Scottish name, and some of us have even seen in him a Scottish cast of countenance!

And we are wondering, too, if Mr. Gardner's golf is not due to the fact that he has spent several holidays playing over our Scottish links. Was it not an American who said that to play over the finest courses in the United States and then play over Prestwick and St. Andrews, was like drinking Vichy water compared with drinking dry champagne?

We have up-to-date opinions on this matter from the Americans who went to St. Andrews at the close of the Championship. They all declare themselves delighted with the Mecca. Mr. Gardner is loud in his praises of the two short holes. Mr. Howard Whitney considers the famous 17th a grand hole. Barnes and Hagen are also thoroughly pleased with the Old Course. "We have nothing like it in America," they said; "your short holes are great, and the copies of them and your 17th that we have in America cannot compare with the real thing."

THE 19TH HOLE.

In winning the Amateur Championship, Mr. Tolley served his country well. But it must be remembered that golf in America has lately been under a great disadvantage, and it may have affected Mr. Gardner's play, or the play of those golfers he met in the United States. So far I have not observed any reference to a notable fact, and it is up to me to call attention to it. The 19th hole is "dry!"

As a consequence, golf in America is now a purely outdoor game, and, as any golfer can tell you, it has never been solely that in this country. No doubt American golfers can have a thirst quencher at the end of the round, but golf cannot survive sarsaparilla or lime juice. It is a "Scotch" game.

There may be greater significance than is generally realized in the fact that Mr. Gardner lost at the 19th hole of the second round. Probably he approached it with the feeling, "This is where we Americans never get anything worth having." And so he went under.

"SONGS OF THE RINKS."

We quote the following, not as poetry, but as a horrible example of what may be perpetrated by a golfing enthusiast when seized by the poetic frenzy:—

To lose the golfing championship
Might well have been our fate;
Had we not had a man who that
Would never Tolleyrate!

SILVER INFLUENCES.

While there may be temporary rallies in silver owing to passing influences, says the "Glasgow Herald," the official view does not favour a marked upward movement in the near future, and a little concern is naturally being felt as to the ultimate effects of so heavy a fall on the commercial operations which are based on silver prices. It is evident that a very decided change has taken place in regard to the Eastern trading position. The balance is heavily against India, and exports from China have been sharply checked in consequence of the excess of stocks of certain of the more important commodities which China has to sell, such as silk and tea. The fall in silver has naturally been accompanied by a collapse in the Shanghai exchange, and the exchange on India has likewise fallen heavily. Commodities bought and paid for on the basis of very much higher rates must now involve the importers in serious losses owing to the decline in selling prices, and the fact that the silver market is not likely to have the sustaining influence which was expected from purchases by the United States Government under the Pittman Act must necessarily increase anxieties. There are compensations in the form of cheaper remittance to those who have to transfer funds eastward, such as the tea and rubber planting companies, but the fall has been so severe and rapid that the balance must be considerably on the wrong side.

WOMAN LAYS DOWN
THE LAW

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 10.

In the old days Man legislated for the Woman, nowadays Woman legislates for the Man—or tries to do so. I take up this week a publication of the London Society for Woman's Service, one of the many organizations which have come into existence in recent times to tell us what woman wants or doesn't want and to warn us that she is going to get it whether we like it or not and I read the following: it is elicited by the recommendation of the League of Nations Congress at Washington in favour of the abolition of night work for women.

"If it is for the good of the community that night work is prohibited for women, we submit that the community would equally benefit by the abolition of night work for men, the disturbances in family and social habits, and the resultant evils similar.

"If on the other hand it is for the sake of the individual's health that the measure is advocated, we submit that this reason applies equally strongly in the case of men. Women as a whole are already subject to constant and necessary night work. The care of the aged and young children, and the profession of nursing which are pre-eminently women's tasks, involve constant and essential night work, which would be futile to prohibit by Act of Parliament, and we believe that experience shows that women are no more injured in such work than men are. For both sexes night work is an undoubted evil, and for both it should be, as far as possible, avoided.

WOMEN THE HANDICAPPED.

"For the other reason which concerns women mainly, we urge the equalization of the positions of man and woman in this respect. As the law now stands, industrial women suffer a handicap in a struggle to earn a living in addition to these they already bear by nature and by custom. The prohibition of night work for women only makes them less desirable employees in the eyes of those employers who habitually or even frequently resort to this practice. They say, with great justice, that the inability to employ women at night in the times of rush makes them less useful than men. If this inability extended to men also, as we believe it should on humanitarian grounds, the handicap would be removed, and industrial women would have a better chance of finding their own level."

This is, of course, the application of the fable of the fox who lost his tail. Women may be too frail for night work—we deny it, but assuming that she is so, then men ought not to claim an unfair advantage, let us all start level in the Great Breadwinning Stakes.

NO DIFFERENTIATION.

Or is the action on the part of the L.S.F.W.S. an isolated outburst? Woman has for some time been showing not a little uneasiness that in the war of competition she may start with a handicap. She admits none, physical or intellectual. In the Civil Service she claims a capacity equal to that of man in everything even down,

so it would seem, to tidewater work in the Customs. Her papers contend that there should be no differentiation in opportunity. Her friends all work to that end—in Parliament by the new bill equalizing the age at which the franchise can be exercised, in business life in the contention that feminine ability demands recognition. Once upon a time we were told that there should be equality of opportunity so that woman could by degrees avail herself of it; that contention has assumed the newer form that woman is ready to fill the posts if only they are thrown open; there is no question of preliminary training or graduated equipment.

THE QUEEN OF PARLIAMENT.

In almost everything woman is laying down the law for the community as a whole. At all events those who claim to speak for her, are, though I doubt whether they possess a mandate. In Parliament, though but one of her sex is present, she prescribes to M.P.s what they should do with the confidence of a Grand Inquisitor based on Papal Infallibility. This is why the Legislature is wrestling with divorce, care of children, the consumption of alcohol, bastardy, and the innumerable aspects of family life. "We the Women"—this is their mode of address on many an occasion, lay down the law on prices, on profiteering, on housing, with a confidence and assurance which no mere male would dare to show unless he could really pose as an expert. Female modesty is not their strong point. Never have I seen any publication in which the female exponent of any set of views expressed the slightest diffidence about anything however recondite.

A DANGER TO FORESTALL.

The action of the Society referred to above shows that women have grasped what may be a peril for their future. If males legislate for them there will be the risk of their being placed in a position of inferiority. Such a doctrine has its risks—it assumes that women think they can challenge with confidence man in any branch of industry and it discards all lessons of biology or all conclusions based on the teaching of experience. Yet remember, if you are going to admit the claim in this field of life, you will have to admit it in the domain of morals also, this is not wholly claimed as yet. If the claim is made, as no doubt it will be, it must make woman entitled to exercise and ready to exercise—for instance—the initiative in respect of the mating instinct, which is customarily limited to the male.

In fact we are frequently finding the spinster to-day with some quite curious and interesting theories of life. One would like to see them tried despite the strong doubt whether they would work. There would be then great times for the young man though in other directions the young man will be kept in his place.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Gen. Sarraill's Memoirs

THE TERRIBLE TASK IN MACEDONIA

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, June 20.

General Sarraill, who commanded the Allied forces in the Balkans from October, 1915, until his recall in December, 1917, has just published a book "*Mon Commandement en Orient*" which gives a remarkably interesting insight into the life and daily anxieties of one who has to co-ordinate the efforts of allies. General Sarraill had a most difficult and thankless task. He was supposed to direct the movements of French, British, Italian, Serbian, Greek and Russian forces, under most trying conditions of climate and in a country almost devoid of the ordinary means of communication.

He was always stinted for men and material, and he was in constant danger, with King Constantine in Athens, of being attacked in the rear. He always had to keep up a show of force to prevent Greece from coming into the war on the German side. His transports were frequently torpedoed, and he could never be sure of having enough ammunition or supplies. He created, despite all these difficulties, a working organization that made the eventual offensive possible.

He says that the British never liked the business and wanted to evacuate Salonika and leave King Constantine at Athens. As for the Italians, they joined so as to be able to keep their fingers on Albania and have their say in the peace negotiations. The Greeks wanted the maximum of profit with the minimum of risk. There were influential Frenchmen, he says, who did not want a success on the Balkan front because General Sarraill did not belong to the headquarters set. General Sarraill severely criticizes the Allied officers, both French and British, employed on missions at Athens, who were constantly bamboozled by King Constantine and his staff.

A GIOTTO IN SCULPTURE.

All Paris is talking about the new French art genius Paul Dardé, whose stone figure of a faun, exhibited at the Salon, has been awarded the highest possible honour—the Grand Prix National. Paul Dardé is the son of a Cevennes peasant. He left school at the age of eleven, and, for the next few years, was a shepherd. His days were spent in the mountains with his flock and a couple of dogs, which, it is to be supposed, looked after the sheep while the boy carved all sorts of figures out of bits of wood and stone.

Somebody with an artistic eye brought the boy sculptor to the notice of a teacher of drawing, who, as soon as he saw the

carvings, exclaimed, "He is possessed by the devil of art!" The opinion so unconventionally expressed was soon confirmed. Paul Dardé was given a good education and at the age of twenty-four he was sent to study at the Fine Art School in Paris, but he stayed there only a few weeks, either because he could not endure educational methods or because he knew instinctively all about sculpture that could be taught.

After this he went to Italy with a few hundred francs in his pocket, but, as he says, "sausage cost next to nothing in those days and the water from the public fountains was delicious." He starved himself so that he might see the greatest possible number of museums and picture galleries, and he slept in railway station waiting-rooms so as to save hotel bills. He was back again in his native mountains in 1914 when the war broke out, fought in the mud of Flanders and escaped without a scratch. On his return to civilian life his former patrons took him up again, and the Minister of Public Instruction gave him the use of a studio at the Atelier des Marbres in the Rue de l'Université, Paris, where Rodin worked during the last few years of his life.

He never uses clay but cuts his conceptions out of stone, just as the old masters did. His "Faun" and a woman's head called "*Eternelle Douleur*," also exhibited at the Salon, are indeed marvellously expressive. He maintains that every budding sculptor ought to be subjected to the test of carving stone instead of merely modelling in clay. (Paul Dardé comes from a country where stone is cheap.) He is a tall, robust fellow with a long, fair beard, and is rather bewildered by all the attentions suddenly thrust upon him.

FASHION'S LATEST UNDRESS.

On the eve of the *grande semaine*, which brings the Paris season to an end, the Maison des Journalistes, or Paris Press Club, organized a special afternoon performance at one of the open-air music-halls in the Champs Elysées, and a feature of the afternoon was a dress parade. Each of the most celebrated dressmaking houses sent its handsomest mannequin and "created" two dress models—one for afternoon and the other for evening wear—specially for the occasion. The result was quite a beautiful display, interesting even to a mere man, more particularly if he ran no risk of being called upon to pay for any of these "creations." The Oriental note was very marked in all the designs, the skirts having paniers on the hips and, at a distance, making the wearer look as if she had adopted the trousers of the Chinese woman. The day and evening dresses exposed about an equal amount of back, the only difference being a film of lace on the afternoon frock. One corsage was little more than a flesh-coloured satin strip round the body. Trimmings of long uncurled feathers were accompanied in one case by

a cape of the same delicate material. Loosely hanging flaps of very fine transparent embroidery adorned several of the evening gowns.

Rather like a parody of the above display of luxury and fashion was the "demonstration" against the high price of clothes. The West End of Paris and the Bois de Boulogne were invaded yesterday by a crowd of lively people all wearing overalls. Very few of the "demonstrators" looked as if they really needed to buy overalls, although it must be admitted that they had a specially cheap lunch, which cost them £1 a head, in one of the restaurants in the Bois, the proprietor having no doubt entered into the spirit of the joke. The "demonstrators" afterwards drove along the boulevards laughing and joking with passers-by and also appeared on the stage at some of the afternoon performances at the music halls, where they were loudly applauded, especially two Pekinese pugs which solemnly followed their mistresses, wearing overalls too.

A GREAT ARTISTIC LOSS.

The destruction by fire of the celebrated mills over the river Marne at Meaux is a great artistic loss. The mills, five in number, were built on piles, and tradition says that the first of them was put there in the eleventh century. Four of them had passed unscathed through the turmoil of the great war. When Sir John French's army retired across the Marne in 1914, the Royal Engineers spared the historic mills, blowing up only one arch of the bridge. The tide of battle turned soon afterwards, and the Germans never came near enough to destroy them even if they had had a mind to do so. The fire was discovered early in the morning by a watchman, who saw sparks rising from one of the mills. He gave the alarm, and all the inhabitants were soon in the streets watching the progress of the fire, which the firemen never had the slightest chance of extinguishing. The wooden walls and the grain they contained made a tremendous blaze, and in a few hours the mills were completely destroyed. They had been worked for centuries by the current of the river, but this was found too slow for modern requirements. Electric power was put in some time ago, and the fire is believed to have been caused by a short circuit. It looks like a case of putting new wine in old bottles.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRSH'S CURE, an every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIRSH'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in this by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of imitations.

U. S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Senator Harding

HOW HIS SELECTION WAS WORKED

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, June 24.

It is not always that "coming events cast their shadows before," and the Republican National Convention, whose proceedings—they cannot be called deliberations—have recently come to an end was a case in point. While all the 934 delegates, so-called, were present in a quasi-representative capacity, they were little more than a fortuitous concourse of atoms so far as initiative or singleness of purpose was concerned. What unity of sentiment existed among them was merely anti-Wilsonism, and inasmuch as their individual feelings with regard to the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations differed just as much as did those of the Republican members of the Senate, their anti-Wilsonism likewise varied in intensity. So widely indeed did it vary that for the first few days a disruption appeared inevitable.

TOO MUCH ADVERTISEMENT.

Then there were other points of disagreement and elements of discord. Never before had rival aspirants for the nomination for the presidency engaged in so active a pre-convention propaganda in their own behalf. All the methods of campaigning usually exerted against the Democratic candidate for the presidency were employed by Republicans one against another, and when I add that there were 22 avowed or receptive Republican candidates for the nomination, the confusion and jealousies that resulted can be better imagined than described.

Were it not for the extraordinary circumstances that attended the holding of the Convention and its proceedings from first to last, a brief statement regarding the candidate finally chosen and the platform upon which he is supposed to stand would be all that readers on the other side of the world would care for. But no other convention has ever been just like the recent one and if the Republican candidate should happen to be defeated in November none ever will be.

EVERYBODY AT SEA.

During the progress of the convention, indeed almost up to the last moment, it was impossible to forecast the result, and the best-informed delegates were just as much at sea as anybody else. Even the unpledged delegates, who could at any time have brought about a decision, were waiting to see which way the cat would jump.

Now that the convention is over, however, everything that contributed to the final result can be seen in its true light and true proportions,

and the whole constitutes an interesting chapter in American political history.

PRESIDENT'S GROWING POWER.

Although he may hardly have given it a second thought, not even the most casual observer of the trend of American politics can have failed to notice the gradually increasing authority of the President and the correspondingly diminishing power of Congress. This did not have its beginning with Mr. Wilson. It began with Mr. Cleveland, gathered great strength under Colonel Roosevelt, and has been enormously increased under Mr. Wilson. While every collision between the Chief Executive and Congress has been dealt with by itself, and not as a part of a continued struggle, which it has really been, Congress and especially the Senate has not failed to realize its own lessening importance and such realization not only had much to do with the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles, but it has made itself felt in the Republican Convention, which, as the guiding spirits of the Senate intended it should, has put the capstone on its work by making a genial, easy-going senator its candidate for the presidency.

THE WIREPULLERS.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, Congress adjourned *sine die*, and within a few minutes a small group of senators who have long controlled the destinies of the Republican party both in and out of Congress boarded a special train that was waiting with steam up and were soon speeding away towards Chicago. What passed between them during their conferences *en route* may some time be made public, but at this moment it can only be surmised. The course of the proceedings at the Convention, however, leaves little doubt that a course of action was determined upon that was destined to wreck the hopes of the most popular candidates for the nomination and put at least the nomination and it was hoped the presidency in the hands of a man of their own choosing.

As stated in my letter of May 29 the most formidable candidates for the nomination at that writing were General Wood, Governor Lowden, and Senator Johnson. But, as I also stated, there had been a very large expenditure of money in advancing the candidacies of General Wood and Governor Lowden (the amount expended in the interest of General Wood finally exceeding one and a half million dollars), and Senator Johnson was not only too violent an opponent of the treaty but altogether too radical a politician to suit the voters in the eastern states.

THE LEAST POPULAR.

As for Mr. Hoover and General Pershing, neither of them would be sufficiently amenable to the party leaders to render him acceptable to the Senate. So another candidate had to be found.

But there was no question as to the strength of the following of at least three of the leading candi-

dates. A presidential preference poll instituted by the "Literary Digest," covering the entire country and absolutely impartial, had disclosed 28 per cent. of the voters preferring General Wood, 26 per cent. Senator Johnson, 24 per cent. Mr. Hoover, 12 per cent. Governor Lowden, 6 per cent. Mr. Hughes and only 4 per cent. Senator Harding. And yet Senator Harding who stood practically at the bottom of the poll was to be nominated. How was it to be done?

SENATOR LODGE'S OPENING.

Apart from the work done by the several committees, not the least important part of which was that of deciding as to the credentials of rival delegations, some for one candidate and some for another, the first day of the Convention was devoted to the opening address of the Chairman, Senator Lodge. This eloquent address, consisting of nearly 12,000 words, was in every way worthy of Senator Lodge's reputation as a scholar, an orator, an astute politician and an exceptionally able special pleader. It was mainly a defence of the action of the Senate in defeating the Treaty of Versailles, but its description of the terrible condition of devastated Europe and the emphasis laid on the ever-readiness of the United States to go to the aid of suffering humanity and the rescue of an endangered civilization were manifestly intended to leave the door open to whatever measures a Republican President and Congress might adopt in substitution for the Versailles Treaty or in modification of its provisions. But whatever subject the address dealt with, the necessity of curbing the power of the president—whoever he might be—was always either expressed or unmistakably implied.

PRIVATE PROSELYTIZING.

On the second day the Convention was in session only an hour. There was little formal business to come before it, and so far as the members in general were concerned the time was mainly spent in efforts at proselytization on the part of the friends of the different candidates. But the committee charged with the preparation of a platform had a busy time. Women suffragists, prohibitionists, labourites, socialists, farmers, and last but not least the Irish, all appeared before the committee and demanded that the cause in which they were specially interested should be recognized in the platform.

But from the first assembling of the convention Senators Borah and Johnson with other "irreconcilables" had been openly threatening to "bolt" if the platform failed to repudiate the Treaty even with drastic reservations, and efforts to conciliate these objectors and find an acceptable *via media*, so as to avoid a disruption, went on day and night, the League of Nations being the stumbling block in comparison with which everything else shrank into insignificance.

THE TREATY SURRENDERED.

When the platform was submitted to the convention on the third day

it was at once seen that the friends of the treaty had made an unconditional surrender to its enemies. The plank dealing with the League of Nations went no farther than either the Republican or the Democratic party would have gone at any time in the last twenty years in declaring in general terms for an agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world, but so qualifying even that vague declaration as to render it impossible for the United States to assume in advance either a legal or a moral obligation.

While the sweltering heat that prevailed throughout the week did something to hasten the proceedings of the convention, the fact that the treaty plank was adopted without objection or even discussion shows how clearly the delegates recognized the fact that unseen hands were guiding their actions.

The platform contained the customary planks denouncing practically everything the Democrats had done in the last seven years, and the only other section that need be mentioned is that declaring the opposition of the party to government ownership of railroads. This will commend itself to a very large part—I think the major part—of the American people, including almost the entire travelling public and the business element generally, but it has already antagonized union labour, which is seeking to control the government and the country by the control of transportation.

FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH.

The adoption of the platform cleared the way for the first test of the strength of the different candidates, and after the delivery of the nominating speeches the voting began. As the readers of the "North-China Daily News" learnt at the time, the first four votes were taken without any definite result. All the three leading candidates stood a little higher at the close of the day than they did at the beginning, but the gains were trifling and afforded no indication of the final result. Senator Harding's vote even dropped from 64 to 61.

But with the first vote the following morning the Harding numbers began slowly to creep up, although there was no material diminution in the strength of the leading candidates. In fact it was not until five votes had been taken that there was any serious defection in the ranks of the supporters either of General Wood or of Governor Lowden.

MUTUAL ELIMINATION.

Then, however, it became clear that the two leading candidates had done what it was intended they should do: they had, as it was said, "killed each other off." The number of votes taken had already exceeded the number that had been necessary to a decision at any previous Republican Convention with the exception of the famous convention of 1880, and to all appearances the voting might go on until Christmas without either General Wood or Governor Lowden securing the necessary number of

votes. But on the ninth vote 186 of the Lowden supporters and 50 of General Wood's voted—not for Senator Johnson or Mr. Hoover, both of whom had an immense following in the country—but for Senator Harding, whose chances had seemed so remote even the night before that his name had not even appeared in the betting lists. This change did not give Senator Harding the victory, but when the entire Pennsylvania delegation, which had been held in reserve was given him, he became the Republican candidate for the presidency—not by the unanimous choice of the convention, but still with a good many votes to spare.

THE PEOPLE WIN AT LAST.

The delegates were completely worn out and were anxious to go home, and when the cry was raised "Coolidge for Vice-President" it was eagerly taken up and the Governor of Massachusetts was chosen as the vice-presidential candidate by acclamation. From every point of view, except perhaps that of policy, no better choice than this could have been made, but it was a nomination that could only widen the breach between the Republican party and organized labour.

Yesterday Senator Johnson said in a public speech, "It does not make any difference if a few politicians sitting in the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago said 'The people be damned.' The time is coming when the people will come into their own."

Local Self-Government Steps in Korea

Seoul, July 29.

Decrees have been issued for the creation of provincial, municipal, and village Advisory Councils as a first step towards establishing local self-government.

The police announce that seven Koreans with three bombs in their possession, with which, it is alleged, they intended to assassinate high officials and to destroy public buildings, have been arrested here. It is stated that they obtained the bombs through the assistance of a foreigner at Antung.—Reuter.

Cloud Burst at Seoul

Seoul, Aug. 2.

The heaviest downpour of rain for many years, lasting for 30 hours, has turned the low-lying streets of Seoul into muddy rivers and inundated hundreds of houses. Communications are dislocated. No newspapers were published to-day.

The Governor General entertained Sir Charles Eliot and the leading local British residents to luncheon to-day.—Reuter.

THE oil depôt which the Admiralty is to establish in Hongkong is estimated to cost £50,000. That amount, which figures in the Naval Estimates, has been approved by the House of Commons.

AVIATION TRAGEDY IN JAPAN

Two Foreigners Killed

Tokio, Aug. 2.

Mr. Kilby, a British aviator, employed by Messrs. Sale & Frazar, Ltd., was killed this afternoon at a civilian aviation meeting here.

The falling machine also killed a man and two children.—Reuter.

Tokio, Aug. 3.

The seaplane smash, which occurred here yesterday evening, resulted in the death of both occupants of the machine, Flight-Lieutenant Kilby and Mr. A. Sunman, his mechanic. They were both killed instantaneously.

The accident occurred during a demonstration flight with a Norman Thompson machine, owned by Messrs. Sale & Frazar, the agents of the Handley-Page Company. There were 10,000 spectators on the ground. When the aviators were attempting to bank low at an altitude of 500 feet, the crowd were horrified to see the machine crash nose downward to the ground. Eyewitnesses state that Mr. Sunman waved a warning to the crowd as the machine shot downward and thereby doubtless saved many lives.—Reuter.

Japanese Aviation Bureau

Tokio, July 31

An Aviation Bureau has been established under the direct control of the Minister of War. The head of the Bureau will be a General or an Admiral. The Bureau will also supervise civil aviation.—Reuter.

Heavy Storm at Osaka

Nagasaki, Aug. 4.

Heavy rains are falling at Osaka and Kobe. It is feared that there will be a flood if the storm continues through the night.—Reuter.

Advance in the Status of Japanese Women

Tokio, July 31.

An Imperial decree advances the Order of the Treasure Crown, a decoration which is limited to women, to rank next to the Order of the Rising Sun and to have precedence over the Order of the Sacred Treasure, for which latter decoration women will in future be eligible. This marks an advance in the social status of the women of Japan.—Reuter.

OWING to the severe storms a week ago pilgrims visiting Mount Fuji were storm-bound. At one time there were 3,000 of them on the mountain, all of whom with the exception of three had taken refuge. The three have since been reported missing, rescue parties having failed to find them.

SHANGHAI NEWS

U. S. CONGRESSMEN IN SHANGHAI

Enthusiastic Greeting—Thursday's Banquet—The
Chinese Welcome—Eloquence Unparalleled—
The Members of the Party

The party of United States Congressmen which is touring the Far East on the Army Transport Great Northern arrived in the river on Thursday afternoon, having been signalled as passing Woosung at half-past three. Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the U. S. Consul-General, received the announcement of the steamer's arrival shortly after two o'clock and immediately sent out the news which resulted in a large fleet of motor-cars being despatched to the Customs Jetty to await the arrival of the members of the party. The majority of the cars were decorated with the Star-Spangled Banner and the flag of the Chinese Republic and a large number of members of the American community, together with several Chinese officials, travelled down on tenders to meet the Great Northern as she was berthed at the Standard Oil Co.'s Pootung Wharf. During the day it was announced that Mr. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché, was travelling with the party which, according to information received at the U. S. Consulate, includes the following Congressmen:—

THE VISITORS' LIST.

William J. Harris, (Senator) wife and daughter, Cedartown, Ga., Democrat.

Thomas Sterling, (Senator) son and daughter, Vermillion, S. D., Republican.

Guy E. Campbell, wife and two daughters, Crafton, Pa., Democrat.

Leonidas C. Dyer, wife and two daughters, St. Louis, Mo., Republican.

James A. Frear, wife and daughter, Judson, Wis., Republican.

Warren Gard, wife and niece, Hamilton, Ohio, Democrat.

Louis B. Goodall, Sanford, Maine, Republican.

Rufus Hardy, wife and two daughters, Corsicana, Texas, Democrat.

John M. Marron and two daughters, Pittsburg, Pa., Republican.

Frank Murphy and son, Stubenville, Ohio, Republican.

Henry Z. Osborne, Los Angeles, Calif., Republican.

Michael P. Phelan, wife, son and two daughters, Lynn, Mass., Democrat.

Stephen G. Porter, daughter and Mrs. Blacenship, Pittsburg, Pa., Republican.

Charles H. Randall, sister and niece, Los Angeles, Calif., Republican.

Leonidas D. Robinson and son, Woodesboro, N. C., Democrat.

Milton W. Shreve and wife, Erie, Pa., Republican.

John H. Small, wife and daughter, Democrat.

Harvey C. Woodward, wife and son, Spencer, W. Va., Republican.

The party also includes:—

John Burke, Treasurer of the United States.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, wife and daughter.

Commissioner Jaime C. de Veyra, wife and daughters.

D. R. Anthony and sister, family of D. R. Anthony, Jr.

Sister of Representative Fred Britton.

Mrs. E. E. Browne and Miss Helen C. Browne, family of Rep. E. E. Browne.

Arthur J. Mays, son of Rep. Mays.

Mrs. L. W. Mott, wife of Rep. L. W. Mott.

Miss Alice Page, daughter of Senator B. Page.

Mrs. D. J. Riordan and daughter, family of Rep. D. J. Riordan.

Mrs. Everett Sanders, wife of Rep. Everett Sanders.

Sister of Rep. C. D. Sullivan.

Miss Margaret Steele, daughter of Rep. Henry J. Steele.

A. Burke Summers, son of Rep. Summers.

George Hess, Director Botanical Garden.

E. F. Erk, secretary in charge of party, wife and daughter.

Alexander H. Ford of Honolulu, representing the Pan Pacific Union.

Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attaché to Peking.

Fortunately the members of the party arrived in time to witness the display of flags which had been made against their coming. Approaching the Bund on the tenders, the flags of the two Republics were very noticeable, prominently displayed, while all along Nan-king Road en route to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs the 'five-barred' emblem of China offered a welcome to the visitors.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RECEPTION.

The reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, 122 Bubbling Well Road, took place from six to seven o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The large hall was profusely decorated with potted plants, flags and bunting especially for the occasion. The Military Governor's band was in attendance and rendered selections during the reception hour. An interesting feature of the reception was the fact that lady guests were invited for the first time since the time of Tsai Taotai some 15 years ago, when the large hall was thrown open for balls, dancing, etc. The ladies who were present to welcome the lady members of the

Congressional party were Mrs. Tang Shao-yi, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Miss Ellen Tang, Miss Margaret Chen, and others.

Mr. S. T. Wen, advisor to General Li Shun, and Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Nanking Government Teachers' College, have been sent to Shanghai by the General to represent him in welcoming the Congressional party. Both these gentlemen have arrived in Shanghai.

Mr. Hsu Yuan welcomed the delegates in a speech which was translated by Mr. N. T. Yang.

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

In the evening the members of the party were the guests of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Geo. A. Fitch, Secretary of the Association, was inundated with applications with the result that the dinner was attended by about 300 people. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, President of the Association, was in the chair and was supported by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Reinsch, and Mr. A. Hume Ford (the speakers of the evening), while among those who were present were Messrs. Lingoh Wang, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (representing the Peking Government), Y. C. Tong, M. Y. Chung, Quo Tai-chi, Fong F. Sec., Dr. C. T. Wang, Wong Kok-shan, K. P. Chen, C. P. Yin, K. Yamasaki and A. Uchiyama (of the Japanese Consulate), Com. E. H. Cope, U. S. N., and T. R. Jernigan, J. B. Sawyer, Dr. J. W. Ross (Canadian Commissioner) W. W. Lockwood, and many prominent American residents. A troupe of six Chinese professional jugglers had been engaged for the entertainment of the party, while the Astor House band was in attendance as well as the amateur orchestra of the Progressive Labourers' Union of China, who were among the invited guests.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi said the Pan-Pacific Association members were more than pleased to see the Congressional party. He would ask Dr. Reinsch to make the first speech.

THE CHINESE IDEAL.

Dr. Reinsch said what impressed him most coming up river was the magnificent spectacle of the rice-lands. One immediately felt it was a country where the primary things of life were still of the greatest importance. His heart was made happy on arrival by the welcome he had from his old friends. Dr. Reinsch then specially referred to Dr. Sun, first President of the Republic (applause). Out of all the world Dr. Sun stood out as the representative of the Chinese ideal, true to her inner traditions and the ideals Americans believed in. First of all he was a true and great Chinese liberal. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, honoured under the Empire, and Prime Minister of the Republic, was a man whose wisdom and counsel had been listened to by the nations. Dr. Wu was a representative of Chinese humour and wisdom. Mr. Jernigan he had also to thank for wise counsel. He felt that though her struggles were not yet over hope in the future of China stood

very high. The great importance of Chinese tradition had not yet been fully realized.

JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

He had to register his opinion that the integrity of China and her opportunity of free development were one of the most important things before the world to-day, even more so than the League of Nations. They all wanted that mechanism for the better relations of the world. But in China they had a living example of the justice and equity not only in the relations of the people but in the system of government. China had been the source of civilization in Asia and much of their own in America, but she had never exploited those to whom she had given light. That must not be allowed to end in disaster and discouragement. The tradition of peace, justice, and equity, of peaceful industry, of justice among men held the nation together for 3,000 or 4,000 years and it must be made permanent. Temporary trouble there might be but nothing could prevent China ultimately coming into her own.

The present need of China was only sympathy and freedom of public opinion to look into the situation and to sustain China in her struggle for higher organization of national life. There could not be tolerated any intrigue, military or diplomatic, against the integrity and sovereignty of China. Asia, America and Europe must look upon China as the mother of civilization. Her welfare was bound up with those Continents.

There was no nation in the world that so greatly appreciated the importance of public opinion or was so ready to lay its case before it and to be judged by it. (Applause).

China asked to be allowed to live and solve her own problems. It was a very small thing to grant and to say "We shall be sympathetic and help you. Of all things we shall not raise our hand to disturb your development. We give you time to solve your problems. For America I believe I can pledge you that you have the true sympathy of our nation (applause) and that the public opinion of the United States will be happy in every step China takes towards greater national unity and greater national development."

DR. SUN AND 21 DEMANDS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen spoke for close on an hour, insisting that the solution of China's problems depended entirely on the abolition of the 21 Japanese Demands. He said he organized the split between North and South in order to save China from Japanese militarists.

The country had never been in such a state of confusion since the Republic was established. Twenty years ago a short note from the Hon. Mr. John Hays (applause) had decided that China would not be partitioned when she was in grave danger. Then again there had been a very simple solution to the monarchy question when the Republic was so easily set up. The

chaos now existing was accounted for by the fact that the trouble was now neither a particularly Chinese nor foreign one. It was mixed—for the reason that Yuan Shih-kai himself had been responsible for the 21 Demands. But if these Demands could be abolished they would see a united China again. If the 21 Demands had been a case of purely Japanese aggression the matter could easily have been disposed of by Chinese resistance. Yuan had even asked Japan to send an army to China, and two extra divisions were sent, ostensibly to relieve those on duty in Korea and Manchuria. The demands were then signed by Yuan and by the present President in Peking. What were the effects of those demands? They would make China as much a dependency of Japan as Korea. She would be no longer an independent country.

JAPAN'S DESIGN.

The present fighting was a consequence of the demands. After the outbreak of war in Europe the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai came to his (Dr. Sun's) house and asked him to use his influence to get China to join the Allies. He then decided that China would remain neutral throughout, because he saw the plan of the Japanese militarists to conquer China if she entered the European War.

It was their plan to get the Japanese General Staff and military officers into power in China. "China could not escape, so I cut the country into two. I made the South declare war upon the North. Why did I do that? Because a united China would have been controlled by the 21 Demands of Japan. Japan could have completely conquered China."

The outside world, or a part of it, blamed China because of the present fighting and said the leaders were not patriotic. But that fighting was the only way to stop the Peking Government from carrying out the Military Pact, and he thought he had succeeded. Later he stopped the peace negotiations and made it a condition that parliament must be restored to full power, because the demands had never been sanctioned by Parliament. He had sided with Tuan Chi-jui because he thought that the latter's policy was the best for the country. It would be impossible for the Japanese ever to hold the whole of China's 400 millions.

GREETINGS FROM THE WEST.

Thanks were returned on behalf of the Congressional party by one of the Senators who spoke of America's determination to restore the Philippines to the natives and of the improvements made there by the spending of millions of dollars. In China right would eventually prevail (applause), and on behalf of the Congressmen he delivered the greetings of the Great Republic of the West to the Great Republic of the East.

Mr. A. Hume Ford spoke at length on the objects of the Pan-Pacific Association.

It was after midnight before the guests began to disperse.

BANK HOLIDAY

News of the Town

Shanghai was not quite certain on Monday whether it was on holiday or not. As an official bank holiday it was a complete failure. With the exchange rate bumping up a penny officially and three-pence or fourpence unofficially there was not the slightest indication that London Banks were closed for the day, but round at the British Supreme Court holidays are popular institutions not lightly to be interfered with. And so the customary white paper recording the day's possibilities was substituted by the holiday blue. The Mixed Court authorities also decided to take what the Fates gave them and week-end prisoners had an extra twenty-four hours in which to repent their sins or mourn the unlucky incidence of a Bank Holiday on which their innocence should have been proved. In town itself again the attitude of the Banks was adopted—business as usual. There was the old complaint regarding crowded traffic. Motor-cars "forgot" to notice those white-marked parking allotments on Nanking Road, the humble ricksha was held up in streams at the busy corners, and the poor pedestrian's thoughts travelled to the Utopian age of aeroplanes and roof hangars.

News was scarce during the day. A murder case is reported from the Native City where the police made three arrests of members of a gang which set upon a Hunanese and stabbed him to death in a tea-shop. An inquest was later started before the magisterial authorities. Native city boot and shoemakers took advantage of "No 1 Day" to declare their desire for an increase of 35 per cent. in wages. This has not yet been granted and four hundred men are out of work meantime. An Anfu... Shantung Road organ ceased publication on the 1st, for very excellent reasons which need not be stated, while a new commercial daily (also native) made its debut—altogether a very slack business day. It was not until after office hours that the town came into its own when the final of the Hong Doubles (Tennis) was to have been played at the C.S.F. and the final of the Lawn Bowls pairs drew a large attendance at Hongkew, while "The Quaints" gave their farewell public performance at the Lyceum.

SAVARESSE'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
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OBITUARY

Mr. A. W. Brown

With startling suddenness the death took place on Saturday afternoon of Mr. A. W. Brown, of the S.M.C., engineer at the Riverside Power Station. Deceased, who was 41 years of age, returned from war service only a few weeks ago. It was not until Saturday morning that he complained of feeling ill, at tiffin-time he called a doctor. But it was then too late and towards four o'clock he passed away, death being due to heat apoplexy. Mr. Brown proceeded Home shortly after the outbreak of war and was given his captaincy in the Royal Engineers. He had been wounded on one occasion and lost two brothers and one sister (a nurse) on active service. The funeral took place on Sunday.

Capt. J. A. Scott

It is with feelings of very deep regret that we have to record the death of a very old China hand, in the person of Capt. J. A. Scott, which occurred suddenly on Tuesday evening. Capt. Scott, who until then was apparently in quite good health, was taken ill about five o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Spedding, No. 57 Avenue Road, and medical assistance was summoned. He was at once removed to the General Hospital, where he expired about 6.30 p.m., the cause of death being heat apoplexy.

Captain Scott, who was about 72 years of age, was born in Nova Scotia, but had not revisited the place of his birth for nearly 60 years. He was very well known and popular locally, as well as at the Yangtze River ports, having resided for a great many years in Shanghai. He had been master of steamers, formerly of Messrs. George McBain and latterly of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, from whose service he resigned recently with the intention of joining his brother in England to live in well-earned retirement.

To his son, Mr. Roy F. Scott, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Wuhu, and his daughter, Mrs. G. M. Billings, the deepest sympathy is extended in their sudden bereavement. Mr. Scott was in Shanghai only 24 hours ago, leaving for Japan yesterday morning by the N.Y.K.S. Kasuga Maru, so that the news of his father's death will come to him with shocking suddenness.

The heat wave was responsible for another death on Monday, a Russian sailor belonging to the Penza passing away a few hours after first becoming ill. Dr. Patrick certified death due to heart failure caused by over-exposure to the sun.

Mr. Rouet de Journal, manager of the Hongkong branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, passed away suddenly on the 28th ultimo. M. de Journal had not been feeling well for several months.

CHINESE LOVE DRAMAS

Cherchez la femme applied in the case of an attempted murder on Monday. The lady preferred the attentions of a Chapei richshoolie to those which she had been receiving for some time from a native employee of a Japanese hotel in Seward Road. He lost his position, and the course of true love then took the proverbial turning, though it would be a journalistic exaggeration to do more than state that the events happened simultaneously. Be that as it may the lover left Shanghai and did not return until a month ago. It was then he discovered that his inamorata preferred her richshoolie to her cook.

The scene of the story is then transferred to Hongkew Police Station to which came the female of the species to exhibit her wounds and display a collection of sanguinary garments. She was sent to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment and five minutes later Hongkew Compound was visited by a Chinese constable who had arrested a man he had seen throwing a knife into Hongkew Creek near Kashing Road bridge. The constable had made no mistake for the prisoner stated he had intended to kill the woman just sent to hospital, borrowing the knife from another cook in the hotel in which he was formerly employed for that specific purpose—pleasant fellow. It is only fitting that with a woman in the case there should also be a little wine: the knife-user admitted to having imbibed more than he ought to have. He was placed behind the iron bars until his case is tried.

LOVE'S TRAGEDY.

A woman also enters the story or a lover's suicide, but there will be no sympathy extended to her. She is a Soochow grandmother who refused her approval to her 21 years old son's marriage to a 17 year old girl living in Burkill Road, thus sending him to an early grave. Deceased was a dutiful boy for, his parents being dead and tradition demanding that he obtained permission before marriage, he journeyed with his bride-elect to Soochow only to find the old lady obdurate. But the Fates must be obeyed and going to his fiancée's home late on Monday night he drank a quantity of carbolic acid, shouted "Come here, Sister" and fell to the ground. The poison bottle was picked up from beside him and he was despatched to hospital, but was beyond assistance. A tragedy in twenty lines.

THE Wing On Insurance Co. Canton branch, and six other insurance agencies in Canton have been fined \$300 each for failing to register and report on time as required by the Civil Administration. The proceeds from the fines will go towards the expenses of the Agricultural Exhibition to be held next October.—Lots of money could be raised in China by fining those who are not on time.

PERMANENT HOME FOR THE NAVY Y.M.C.A.

The Navy Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai is to have a permanent home, a building specially built for the purpose of providing for the needs of navy men who visit this port. The site chosen is at the corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads.

The International Committee of New York acting for the War Work Council has authorized the purchase of a suitable piece of ground conveniently located for the purpose and has made an appropriation of funds to cover the expense. The purchase will be made at once and building plans prepared so that the structure may be hastened to completion as the quarters now occupied will be required by the owners within a short period of time.

The announcement of the gift of the International Committee was made at a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Navy "Y" last evening. It was the cause for considerable congratulation as it is the consummation of efforts begun as long as 10 years ago when the Y.M.C.A. was asked to undertake the organization of work for the navy.

Within these 10 years the work has been carried on in five different locations, none of which have been entirely suited to the purpose. The work was begun in small rooms in Broadway, afterwards moved to the Shaftesbury House on Seward Road. During the war through the courtesy of the Navy League the Hanbury House was used until it was required by the work for the British Navy, then for a time the work was in Nanking Road and now in temporary buildings lent by the Standard Oil Co. on Avenue Edward VII.

The last request for a building was sent home through Mr. F. S. Brockman, of the International Committee, who during his stay in Shanghai met with the local committee and discussed the situation at some length. This appeal had the backing of the leading American organizations of Shanghai.

While the work was inaugurated to care especially for American navy men yet the doors of the institution have been and will be open on the same terms to the sailors of all nationalities and many frequent the place during their stay in this port.

Funeral of Mr. R. A. Brand

The funeral of the late Mr. R. A. Brand took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Dean Symons officiating.

The chief mourners were the deceased's two brothers and brother-in-law, while the pall bearers were Messrs. Percy Crighton, R. J. Fearon, J. G. Dickie, V. H. Laning, C. M. G. Burnie, R. Ivy, L. Walker, and E. H. McMichael.

The attendance at the funeral was very large, over 200 mourners being present, and there were many wreaths.

LAUNCHING OF THE CELESTIAL

Another Freighter for the United States

About 100 guests availed themselves of the invitations to attend the launching of the freighter Celestial, one of the 14,000 ton ships just completed by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works for the United States Shipping Board Corporation, at the Dock on Tuesday afternoon. The party left the Customs Jetty by the tender Alexandra and, after a journey of about 20 minutes, reached their destination.

Hundreds of workmen lined the quays and watched with interest as the ship glided gracefully and successfully from the dock into the water.

Among the many guests present were Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General; Mr. A. D. Eberhardt, U. S. Consul-General at large; Captain Eisler, Mr. S. L. Ware, and Mr. M. A. Perry, representing the U. S. Shipping Board; Col. T. D. Sun, representing the Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang; Mr. George Chien Hsu, former Minister of Justice; Mr. K. Yamasaki, Japanese Consul-General; Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Captain W. H. Lunt, Captain Tyler, Messrs. R. G. H. Cole, George Matheson, T. W. Steadman, T. A. Clark, A. K. Craddock, J. B. Powell, A. B. Cahill, O. G. Steen, Bowden, Souter, and many others, including a number of ladies.

At the appointed hour, Mrs. M. A. Perry, wife of Mr. Perry of the U. S. Shipping Board at Yokohama, who acted as sponsor of the vessel, broke the usual bottle of champagne, and christened the vessel Celestial.

The electric button was then pressed, and the boat glided into the water amid loud cheers.

After the ceremony, the guests were conducted into the general office where tea and refreshments were served.

Mr. H. K. Kwong, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Dock, in a brief speech said:—

"We have just seen the successful launching of the steamer Celestial, the second of the four freighters built for the United States Shipping Board Fleet Corporation.

"I am sure that we all wish the vessel a successful and safe career. She is now going forth to carry not only cargo but also good will to all nations.

"I therefore have much pleasure in proposing a toast to the good ship Celestial."

After this had been drank, Captain Kwong, one of the directors, presented Mrs. Perry with

a huge silver bowl on which was inscribed:—

"Presented to
"Mrs. A. M. Perry
by

"The Directors of the Kiangnan Dock
"and Engineering Works
"s.s. Celestial.

"Shanghai, August 2, 1920."

The dimensions of the Celestial, which will not have any accommodation for passengers, are as follows:—

Length over all	feet
Length between perpendiculars	445
Breadth moulded	430
Depth moulded to upper deck	55
Depth moulded to shelter deck	30
Draft load	38
	28
Total displacement	tons
Cargo carrying capacity	14,750
Capacity of coal bunkers permanent	10,000
Capacity of coal bunkers reserve	420
	900
Estimated speed	knots
Estimated H. P.	11
	3,000

All ballast tanks are constructed to carry oil fuel.

The Celestial is the second of the four vessels ordered by the U. S. Shipping Board, the first one, the Mandarin, being launched on June 3.

CERCLE SPORTIF'S NEW HOME

Members Approve Recent Negotiations

Recent negotiations made between the management of the Cercle Sportif Francais and the French Municipal authorities for the transference of the club from its present site to the Verdun Gardens were laid before a meeting of the members on Saturday evening and were approved.

The membership of the French Club has risen by leaps and bounds since its inauguration in 1905 until to-day it stands at very near 1500. In 1914 and again in 1917 extensive alterations and improvements were made upon the grounds and buildings at Koukaza to meet the demands of the members. Before the beginning of the war the Club had come into very strong favour with the British community and since 1914 its popularity has increased vastly by reason of the excellence of the arrangements which the management have made for the members. This latest step will enhance that popularity considerably and the Cercle Sportif authorities are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of their far-sighted policy.

It is estimated under the contemplated schemes that the cost of the new establishment and the laying out of the recreation grounds will be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 500,000 and the club, when completed, will be easily the finest of its kind in the Far East and will rival many of the best clubs of a similar character at home. The Verdun Gardens, formerly owned by the German community of the town as a club

and park, extend over an area of about 60 mow and, therefore, almost double the space of the Koukaza site will be available for the members. Definite plans have not yet been completed for the buildings to be erected but it is understood that these will be very much larger than the existing premises. The ball-room is to be made to accommodate eight hundred people; the billiard rooms will be commodious and comfortable, capable of holding twenty tables; three dining rooms are to be provided, one large one with seating accommodation for three hundred and two smaller for parties up to forty and sixty in number. One of the innovations which is certain to be heartily welcomed is a swimming pool to measure fifty by fifteen meters and the swimming members are to be assured of fresh running water by means of cleansing and purifying filters and pumps. There will be bowling alleys and a shooting gallery for revolver practice while the Club will also be equipped with ample reading and writing rooms, a library, and one large and four small card rooms.

For out-of-door sportsmen the tennis courts will be practically doubled in number. At Koukaza just now there are about twenty in all yet even that number has of recent months not been sufficient to serve the purpose of the rapidly growing membership when, between five o'clock and dinner time, they have been at their busiest. Provision is therefore being made at the Verdun Gardens for the laying out of forty courts and this should be ample to meet all requirements for a few years to come.

Under the arrangement with the French Municipal Council the Cercle Sportif Francais will rent the Gardens at the nominal figure of \$1 per year and the present lease will be for fifty years—a very satisfactory arrangement for the club. Also the Municipal authorities are to take over the present club premises at Koukaza for their own use at a figure which will be agreed upon by appraisal. It is expected that the transfer amount will be about Tls. 120,000. For the new buildings designs will be invited and three months will be allowed for the submission of plans. Prizes of Tls. 1,500, Tls. 1,000 and Tls. 500 will be awarded to the three leading sets which will then become the property of the club.

THE Japanese str. Kifune Maru, which was refloated in the upper Huangpu several weeks ago, was seen under water again on Tuesday. The reason for her second sinking is unknown.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. F. J. Mottershead, manager of the Engineering Department of Messrs. Thomas W. Simmons & Co. (China) Incorporated, to Miss I. Voss, eldest daughter of Mr. K. K. Voss, of Shanghai.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITIES

An inquest was held last Friday concerning the death of a Chinese boy, five years of age, who was knocked down by a motor car in Broadway, near Chaufoong Road, and died as the result of injuries received. Witnesses differed in their statements as to how the accident occurred.

Marjory Serebriannikof, who was riding in the car with her father, stated that when the child started to cross the road the chauffeur sounded the horn and swerved to the side of the road, but the child ran back into the car. The car was going at a speed of 15 miles per hour, and the brakes were on when the child was struck.

P. S. Macintosh said he measured the wheel marks on the road and found that the car travelled 13 paces after the brakes had been put on.

Mr. Serebriannikof stated that he did not see the accident, and did not notice whether the brakes were put on before it occurred. The car was travelling at a slow speed.

The chauffeur was ordered to deposit \$200 bail to appear when requested for further investigation of the case.

TELEPHONE EMPLOYEE KILLED.

Mr. Tenney, American Assessor, and Magistrate Yui, of the Mixed Court, on Thursday held inquest on the body of Loh Ah-woo, an employee of the Telephone Company, who while repairing a telephone cable was run into by motor car No. 3419, driven by Mr. A. F. Ollerdesen, of 111 Jessfield Road. The verdict was that death was the result of collision with a motor-car driven by Mr. A. F. Ollerdesen.

A certificate from Shantung Road Hospital showed that the electrician died of shock, fractures of first, second and fourth ribs of the left side, contusion of the chest on the right side, and scalp wounds.

MR. A. P. WOOD'S CHAUFFEUR KILLED.

The same officials also sat as coroners on the body of Zee Kyan-dau, a chauffeur, who died on Wednesday at Paulun Hospital as result of injuries received by being run down by motor car No. 1022, the property of Mr. J. D. Forsyth, on the night of July 19.

The deceased was in the employ of Mr. Wood, of the Water Works, who notified the Police of the death of his chauffeur, stating he was driving his car on Bubbling Well Road and when near the Race Club his chauffeur's hat blew off. Mr. Wood drew up to the curb to wait while the chauffeur got out to recover his hat; in doing so the latter passed around the back of the car and was run down by Mr. Forsyth's car, driven by a Chinese. The man received internal injuries, complications set in, including pneumonia, from which he died.

The inquest was adjourned for a week for the appearance of the chauffeur.

KING'S FUND FOR THE DISABLED

Sir Everard Fraser K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, has received the following letter from the Chairman of the King's Fund for the Disabled, expressing thanks for the efforts of Shanghai in this cause:—

Cromwell House,
Millbank, S.W.1.
June 16, 1920.

Dear Sir Everard,—As Chairman of the Council of the King's Fund, I desire to convey to you an expression of the Council's grateful appreciation of the splendid support which you and those associated with you, have given to the Fund.

The total amount of contributions received from Shanghai is over £40,000, and as upwards of 40,000 awards have been made to disabled officers and men and to the widows and dependents of those who fell in the war, Shanghai has, in effect, helped each beneficiary to the extent of £1. I think this is a very satisfactory result for which thanks, in a special measure, are due to yourself.

Doubtless you are aware that contributions have been disbursed without deduction on account of

propaganda or administrative expenses, so that every penny raised has gone direct to the beneficiaries. The Fund closed at the end of March last in respect of new applications, and the remaining business will shortly be concluded, when a final report will be prepared.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
IAN MACPHERSON.

OVERCOME with a combination of heat and heart failure, a richa coolie in Szechuen Road tottered and fell dead between the shafts of his vehicle on Thursday.

A foreigner was knocked down by a motor-car on the Bund, between Nanking and Kiukiang Roads, at 2.30 p.m. last Friday. Fortunately he did not suffer any serious injury other than a severe shaking.

DEATH in two instances on Thursday came as a pardon for highway robbers, chopping off nine and 17 years from gaol sentences. Both were sentenced in 1917, one to serve 20 years for armed robbery and the other 12 years for highway robbery and attempted cell breaking. One died at the prison infirmary and the other at the police hospital.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE

**Delicious,
Wholesome,
Refreshing.**

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S

CORRESPONDENCE

THE ARREST OF MR. SHAW.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On the evening of July 25, Mr. Shaw went to Shinjishu for the purpose of meeting his family on their return from Japan; he forgot his passport and was arrested. He is retained like a common criminal in a Japanese prison and his friends are not allowed to visit him. Although his residence is in Chinese territory, they put round his house an armed cordon which was lately removed by the Chinese authorities.

Owing to his success in business for many years, Mr. Shaw has been regarded by the Japanese as an obstruction to their trade, and apparently they now think that the best way to put such a strong competitor out of business is to lock him up.

The Japanese have not forgotten the building of the Yalu Bridge when Mr. Shaw compelled them to spend about an extra million yen.

A solid bridge to keep out shipping and paralyze the water-borne trade of Antung was what the Japanese intended to build; it was chiefly due to Mr. Shaw's influence that an opening span, which allows shipping to pass, was inserted, and the machinery connecting the opening cost about a million yen.

JAPANESE PRESERVES.

Since the boycott of Japanese goods, merchandise from foreign countries has percolated into Manchuria by way of Antung. This importation of foreign cargo seems to be annoying Japanese who regard Manchuria as a special commercial sphere for Japanese only.

All fair competition in Manchurian trade is apparently looked upon by Japanese as encroaching on their preserves, and, greatly to their annoyance, British boats may now be seen trading in Manchuria.

Recently a line of steamers from Antung to Takushan has been running under the British flag; these boats are owned and controlled by Mr. Shaw, and this venture, which at first seemed a doubtful speculation, has now developed into a successful business.

At a recent meeting, publicly convened by the Japanese for the purpose of protecting the port of Antung from cholera, apparently with the object of searching and delaying Shanghai steamers with a view towards placing suspected ships in quarantine, there was much argument between the Japanese and Chinese. Mr. Shaw was present, requested to be informed where the cholera came from, and was told that it came from Japan. Then, said Mr. Shaw, it is a matter for the Japanese.

It seems that there was an imaginary case of cholera imported as an excuse, but this suspected case got better immediately after the meeting. We have heard no more about cholera and the imaginary doctors parading in white are seen no more. Neither is Mr. Shaw, who

is locked up in durance vile, and is compelled to remain in prison for 14 days without being charged. Such is Japanese law, and this is their plan to strangle British trade.

It is quite possible that the Japanese will have charges sufficient to make Mr. Shaw appear guilty of some imaginary crime, according to methods unfortunately too well known.

Shunjishu is a well-known centre of intrigue, inhabited by the worst characters of Japanese and Koreans. Any foreigner found there is considered a fair mark for insult.

The British authorities have been requested to use their influence and utmost endeavours towards obtaining the release of Mr. Shaw and it is hoped he will be released from the Japanese tentacles as soon as possible.

I am, etc.,

X.

Manchuria, July 26.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am just in receipt of a letter from the brother of Mr. George Shaw details of whose arrest in Korea a few miles from the border of Manchuria by the Japanese have already been made public. His brother states that George Shaw

"was arrested and detained by the Korean Police on 'suspicion' of being connected with the Korean Republic. So far he has been in prison for 18 days without any trial or definite charge made against him. We are not allowed even to see him. We are informed according to Japanese law the police can hold him for 14 days, then the procurator can hold him for 20 days all without trial. It must be awful this hot weather to be confined in a cell."

I have known Mr. George Shaw very well for many years. He is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. He had built up big business interests in Antung, as was told in detail by one of your correspondents recently. During the war Mr. Shaw was a very liberal contributor to war charities, even denying himself things he had been accustomed to in order to give more and as an example to others. He was one of the first to support the objects of the War Savings Association by a monthly contribution of Tls. 1,000. His own success and the manner in which he has fearlessly endeavoured to protect and further British interests have undoubtedly marked him down for persecution by our dear friends and allies when opportunity occurred.

Mr. Shaw's many friends in Shanghai and all over North China are no doubt wondering how long our officials are going to allow this outrage on a well known and reputable British subject to continue without demanding an official inquiry and immediate release pending its results.

I am, etc.,

A. J. HUGHES.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.

RANK OF RETURNED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—To the best of my knowledge no satisfactory ruling has yet been pronounced upon the matter—question of whether a Temporary officer should retain his rank after demobilization.

There is, of course, no question as to his right so to retain it—such right being established by Army Order 376 of 1918 which—in the matter of retention of rank—applies to officers both of the "New" and "Old" armies.

The real question at issue is, "Is it done?"

The arguments for and against are multitudinous.

"For" it may be said that the "demobbed" officer has earned his rank under actual conditions which the "regular" may never be called upon to face—that having been granted a commission by his King, it is his privilege and duty not to forgo outward recognition of the distinction. "Against," that the retention of military rank in private life is misleading, confusing past with present service.

It would be useful if you would open your columns to a discussion of a matter that is of interest to a great many, who, while reluctant to claim what is not freely admitted, are equally reluctant to resign what is reminiscent of a time when the things that mattered were so continually in evidence.

I am, etc.,

DEMORBED.

Shanghai, July 27.

DOG LICENCES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to your paragraph in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper, stating that some police officials are of opinion that there would be fewer unlicensed dogs if the various Courts in Shanghai were to impose heavier fines on persons brought up for this offence, I have to state that, in my humble opinion, there would be fewer unlicensed dogs in the Settlement if the fee was more reasonable, the original fee was \$1, to-day it is \$5.

While to the Taipan \$5 is practically nothing, to the average individual, it is an item to be reckoned with in these days of H. C. L., particularly so, when one has more than one dog to keep.

The average individual loves a dog just as much as his Taipan, and in the majority of cases, dogs are kept as a protection against thieves and burglars, especially so in the outlying districts, where the policeman is generally conspicuous by his absence.

I am, etc.,

RESIDENT OF OUTLYING DISTRICT.

Shanghai, July 30.

HOW HOT IS IT?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—During these hot trying days you might at least give us the satisfaction of knowing that we have sweated in real heat and not in imagination. The N.C.D.N. gives yesterday's maximum as 91.8 in the shade whereas the semaphore station and Siccawei both show 96.4. The latter figures are surely nearer the mark than those given by you in this morning's issue.

I am, etc.,

CALORIC.

Shanghai, July 30.

*. All depends where you are. Our temperatures are taken, as noted on the front page, near the cathedral. We took to adding this indication precisely because of the difference between there and Siccawei. The latter appears to be hotter in the summer and colder in winter than the cathedral compound.—Ed.

MOKANSHAN SPORTSMEN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—What a pity that Mr. W. Worth and friends didn't have the luck to get a few nice young plump hen pheasants as well as a fine fat young doe: in this weather the chicks wouldn't have died (of the cold at any rate) any more than the doe's fawn.

Surely such a Nimrod could train those speckled trout to bite a foreign fly? The difficulty one usually finds at home is that the more you train 'em the less they bite.

I am, etc.,

"365" (OR 366 IF LEAP YEAR).

Shanghai, July 30.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your Correspondent "365" (or 366 if Leap Year) is delighted. He is perfect in the delicacy of his touch. The cause merits the charm of his satire. Unfortunately the "Worth" class of sportsmen (?) must be impenetrable to even your correspondent's lightning shafts, if they are as thick skinned as to have come to years of maturity (one cannot say years of discretion), without having learned that there are such things as game laws and close seasons, in all civilized and self-respecting communities. Perhaps the "Worth" individuals have passed so much of their lives in an environment where the terms close season and game laws have never penetrated.

To penetrate the hide of such persons the knife of the highly-skilled and specialized surgeon would be entirely out of place. It would take a sledgehammer or battleaxe to drive the sporting idea into the mind of those who would kill bucks in velvet or does in season, if not already in young.

A naval friend of mine shot by accident, not by intent or in the close season, a "Cervus Kopschi" doe; without any ado he handed

over Tls. 100 to be expended in local charities in Anhui. My friend shot in the early morning mists on the mountain side in winter mistaking the doe for a buck "gorel." The "Worthies" evidently shot with the clear light and instinct to kill as theirs was not a single accident shot, but shooting that resulted in three deliberate deaths. Are their hides too callous or their state of mentality too dense to take the hint of my naval friend and subscribe to charity Tls. 100 for each of the bucks and Tls. 200 for the doe. The fact of their doing so should be given the same publicity in the press as was the glorious shooting deed at Mokanshan. Were this done, there might be some hope of the "Worth" type of sportsmen (?) learning that there is such a thing as playing the game, even with wild nature.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES R. MAGUIRE.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Sportsmen who happened to read the "Mokanshan Notes" in your issue of July 30 must have experienced a feeling of disgust and indignation at the manner in which your correspondent described the shooting of a pair of bucks by a Mr. William Worth "recently in the U.S.A. Air Service and about to return to college." Not content with this he "piloted two Shanghai American School boys where one of them secured a fine fat young doe." Then apparently your correspondent comes into the picture, as he says, "venison does taste good for a change."

The close season for deer out here is from March 1 to September 30, and whilst I understand the game laws in America vary in the different States, in no part of America would it be permissible to shoot a deer in July. Perhaps Mr. Worth will learn this when he goes back to college.

I am, etc.,

A. P. NAZER.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leaderette must be my excuse for again trenching upon this subject.

Without China having any game laws, people living in the interior of China can do a lot towards the protection of game. What I have done, has not been out of the way and others can do.

For years I lived in the province of Anhui and used to have many shooting parties come to stay with me, owing to the good sport provided in my district. From the very first no visitor to my house was allowed to shoot hen pheasants at all. If they did shoot them, no matter how great friends they might be, they could take up their bed and walk, they could not stay in my place. There was no necessity of ever being so drastic, as my visitors were sportsmen, though the house had an ever open door. I

got hen pheasants brought down to me from Szechuan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Shantung and let them out well knowing that one cock was at three years old good for 15 hens and at five and six years old good for nine hens. The result was that the Navy lads, from admirals to middies, knew that the best shooting was to be had at Tung Kuan-shan.

A judicious game bag to the Tungling Magistrate throughout the winter effectually stopped native poaching in the close season. Now I was not a law giver in China, but the sportsmen who visited me recognized that my efforts to preserve hens meant in the long run better pheasant shooting for them and myself.

AN EARLY LESSON.

I remember very many years ago, in my green youth, losing many a good bit of silver, for having shot a hen in Scotland, because hen shooting was not allowed on the estate. The old gamekeeper took compassion on me and told me never to shoot till you can pick out the feathers. After a bit I realized his meaning. By the time you can see to pick out the feathers you are not flurried, you can see if a bird is a cock or a hen and in steadying yourself you are steadying your shooting. Mine improved 60 per cent., on bag showing, despite having no hens to tally. I had little time for shooting in my first couple of years in China, but since the winter of 1900-1901 I have shot in many and varied parts of China, with considerable success and I have not had a single hen pheasant to my account. If others will follow this self-restraint, they will find their own shooting improved, by the steadying effect, and there will be more cock birds in future seasons for all to shoot.

If it was made generally understood that the shooting of hen pheasants was as much an unsportsmanlike act as the beating of a woman, fewer guns would be lifted at the hen birds.

It must be borne in mind that it is not the same with "surface feeding" duck (except in the close season) as these are pairing birds, not like pheasant, the male birds of which are most accommodating and the more hens they have to look after in the breeding season, the less do they disturb them on the nest, with the result of all round more delightful game.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES R. MAGUIRE.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

THE NEED OF GAME LAWS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Two years ago, by the publication of letters in the papers and with the help of the masters of the Cathedral School, we reduced the stealing of birds' eggs in the park. This year we saw only one boy after eggs and he was only taking those of the crows.

We shall be very glad if you will help in a campaign for game

laws in China. The public conscience needs to be awakened (or created if necessary). It seems a very Lazarus when it comes to cruelty to "God's creatures."

A prominent sportsman said today that a petition signed by Shanghai sportsmen had been placed with the authorities to no effect. He suggested that one should be sent to each of the Legations. He said that "everybody" knew that a prominent firm of exporters held drives with from 50 to 100 beaters, sweeping the country clean of feathered game.

Of course it is next to useless to try to influence the Chinese while foreign women allow their cooks to supply them with pheasants in close time under the name of "Shantung chicken" and a British "sport" can proudly display a photo of a houseboat boarded all round with the carcasses of pheasants, and while foreigners in the mountains show the natives the bad example of shooting in close time, just because there is no one to run them in. If you will publish the dates of the opening and closing of the shooting season now, and again later, as a reminder, it will be a great help.

We would earnestly enjoin every housekeeper to make a note of these dates and absolutely forbid the bringing into her house of any game whatever out of season.

People will mourn over a human baby orphaned or a woman left with a child to support, yet think nothing of the feathered babies left to starve (no orphans nor helpful neighbours for them) or one parent struggling to feed four hungry mouths.

I am, etc.,

BIRD LOVER.

P.S.—Chinese papers please copy.
Shanghai, Aug. 2.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am at present a patient at the Victoria Nursing Home, and—thanks to the assiduous attention of the nurses, the regularity and precision with which food and medicine are administered, and,

most important, its homelike atmosphere,—a rapidly improving patient. The good wrought here is, however, accomplished in the teeth of a combination of external conditions utterly inimical to successful hospital work. From early morning to late at night the roar and din from the tramcars, motorcars, itinerant Chinese yelling their wares, howling dogs, etc., are indescribable; but, alas! they have to be endured by the poor patient. Have to be endured? Wherefore the compulsion? Could not the police in the vicinity of the Home better control the Chinese itinerants? Could not householders in the neighbourhood be compelled to keep their dogs within doors at night? Could not the raucous, rasping, ear-splitting motor horns be replaced compulsorily by Municipally sanctioned horns attuned to a smooth D, E, G, or C note—not to be exceeded by a single vibration! (the horns now employed to be altered by a municipal mechanic)? And, lastly, could not a question that was mooted a few years ago be now revived by the Municipal authorities, with a view to carrying out the suggestion then made, *i.e.*, transferring the tram line from Range Road to Haining Road? Passenger traffic by tram to and from the station (practically all to and from the Broadway) could be just as well served via the latter road as it is now by the former. By the transfer of the line the tramway company would lose no traffic—it would probably, indeed, gain much by traversing a more populous route—and Range Road would thereby regain its former suburban quietness—a consummation devoutly to be longed for.

I am, etc.,

J. O. N.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

THE RUBICON ROAD.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Obstructions are being placed across the Rubicon Road at night, which may lead to serious accidents. A week ago a friend came across a tree and later a heap of bricks which had been

placed across the above mentioned road.

Last night immediately beyond the village of Peihsinching several bamboo poles had been placed across the road. The parties who had placed the poles across the road, ran away as soon as they saw my car slow up. In conjunction with another motorist I reported the matter to the police officer in charge of the village.

Had these obstructions been laid immediately at the bend of the road where it leaves the creek, a very serious accident might have happened and I hope that this letter may be read by someone who will take official action to prevent future obstructions being laid across the Rubicon Road.

I am, etc.,

JOYRIDE.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

"IN" OR "ON."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your "From day to-day" column to-day you say that Lieut. St. J. J. H. Pitt has been appointed to the light cruiser Cairo.

What I want to know, is, why shore people and the majority of our Mercantile Marine will say as you do that "he was a sub-lieutenant on the Minotaur, etc."

No one says to a soldier what regiment are you *on*, or what house are you living *on*? But immediately a ship is referred to, a person must be *on* it. I was with a naval officer once when a military officer said, "What ship are you *on*, now?" "Oh! I'm *in* the so and so, what regiment are you *on*?"—with emphasis. One goes on board a ship but immediately you do so you are inboard.

We know so little about our senior service that even a little point like this pleases an officer when you use *in* to him.

I am in such a small minority that I hope a naval reader of your esteemed journal will please confirm me in my self-appointed task of nautical adviser (?) to the shore-going public.

I am, etc.,

"IN A SHIP."

Shanghai, Aug. 5.

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E. C. BANHAM, Manager

COMPANY MEETINGS

PADANG RUBBER CO.,
LIMITED

The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of the general managers (Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons), No. 2 Kiukiang Road, on the 4th instant, Mr A. W. Burkill presiding.

In the course of his remarks, the Chairman said:—

The Accounts are self-explanatory. A further heavy loss in exchange is shown owing to the low rate ruling at the end of the financial year, but I think that our losses in this direction must be now at an end. The loss this year is unduly heavy as the Straits War Loan of \$50,000 was repaid during the year and this stood in our last Accounts at an exchange of 46½. The Directors have not considered it necessary to write down the \$50,000 F. M. S. Loan to the low rate ruling at the end of the year and at to-day's rate this investment shows practically no loss.

The Company has ample cash funds, and their conservation in past years enables the Directors to recommend the payment of a small dividend. They propose the transfer of Tls. 15,000 from Equalization of Dividend Account to Profit & Loss, and the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., the buildings and other perishable assets being written down to nominal figures as in the past. As I told you in 1917, the aim of your Directors was to maintain a steady rate of dividend and that the Dividend Reserve was created to meet unforeseen contingencies in the future, which contingencies have, I regret to say, now arrived. They have been accentuated by the low price of rubber, but I think the future can be looked to with confidence in this respect, as remunerative prices can be obtained forward for the whole of the year 1921.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were adopted.

A new bank has been registered in Canton, the Kuangtung Provincial Bank, which has a capital of \$5,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each. The Canton Government has subscribed 20,000 shares, and the remaining 30,000 are to be taken up by the merchants. The office of the bank is in a new building on the Canton Bund.

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SPORT

INTERPORT SWIMMING
MATCH

The Team for Kobe

The team selected to go to Kobe, sailing on Saturday on the N.Y.K.S. Chikugo Maru, are all keen on the job and are prepared for the worst. There is some palpitation of the heart, in some individual cases, as the men are taking a plunge in the dark in not knowing what the Kobe Athletic Club expect of them. It is one thing to swim and disport in a placid tank of un-scented eau de Huangpu, and quite another thing to breast the turbulent salted waters of Kobe bay.

THE FIRST TRIAL WITH KOBE.

Kobe Athletic Club have invited the men over as their guests for a few days of swimming events, but beyond this and the fact that this is the first time in recent years that Kobe has done such a thing, the men here have no information. This is the first "interport" with Kobe, and the Shanghai men are going over with no idea of the sort of events in which they will compete, having had no letter but simply a telegram asking them to come. It is not improbable they may find some Yokohama swimmers at Kobe, and if so they are as willing to meet them as the Kobeites, in fact they are willing to take on anything that swims with two legs.

This expeditionary team has not been selected in the sense of sending Shanghai's best swimmers. Some of the best swimmers here are unable to leave Shanghai at this time. The men who are going are men who happen to be able to get away, and among them are some good swimmers. J. B. Brown and E. F. Mears are expected to give Shanghai at least a place in the 100-yds., and these two, with T. W. R. Wilson and C. Encarnacao, should be well near the line in the 220-yds. The whole team will be entered for the 440-yds., if the regulations permit it, and the whole team may also be entered for any long distance races that may be programmed, on the off chance that some may get through.

THE FINAL CHOICE.

The team going to Kobe has now lost one of the men whose name was given a few days ago—J. Woodward, of the Police Recreation Club, being unable to leave. Those who are going are Messrs J. B. Brown, R. W. MacCabe, T. R. MacDonald, B. Wallin, and T. W. R. Wilson, from the Shanghai Rowing Club; Messrs. E. F. Mears, C. Encarnacao and C. E. Ozorio from the International Swimming Club; eight only in all.

Hongkong is trying to arrange for Shanghai swimmers to visit that port in September, but the probabilities are that this invitation will have to be declined, as the men will not be able to get two leaves from their various offices in one season.

LAWN TENNIS

Hong Doubles Championship

The match between St. John's University (Messrs. W. S. A. Pott and W. F. Roberts) and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Messrs. J. Tanaka and S. Nakajima) in the final round of the Hong Doubles Championship was played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif Francais on Tuesday and resulted in a victory for St. John's University by three straight sets—6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

The match attracted an unusually large number of spectators—probably between 700 and 800—who followed the play with keen interest and were not slow to applaud brilliant strokes and rallies, of which there were many during the rubber.

In the opening set, Roberts won the first game on his service, his opponents gaining deuce owing to a double fault, and the server taking the next two points, the last after a splendid rally in which all participated. The second game also went to St. John's, but the M. B. K. took the third, after Pott had given vantage-striker by a double fault. The fourth game went to St. John's to love, a result chiefly due to their clever lobbing. Nakajima then scored a love game, bringing the score to 4-2 in favour of St. John's, who took the seventh and eighth games and won the set.

In the second set, Roberts again won the opening game on his service, and the second game went to St. John's after a lengthy rally of lobbing. In the third game Pott twice served double faults in the early stages, and the Japanese pair scored the winning point after deuce had been called three times. A feature of the fourth game was Roberts' excellent returns from the base-line to his opponents' forceful volleys, the deciding point after two deuces being gained by Nakajima putting the ball just over the net when Roberts was at the back of the court. The two succeeding games went to St. John's fairly easily, but in the seventh game the Japanese pair won by forceful driving. The eighth and ninth games were well contested, each side taking one, but St. John's took the tenth—game-15—and won the set 6-4.

The first game of the third set saw a splendid struggle for supremacy, St. John's winning only after four deuces, the first of which was gained by the Japanese owing to a double fault by Roberts. St. John's took the second game quite easily, the third and fourth after a level struggle, and the fifth and sixth—game-15, game-love—thus winning the set 6-0, and the rubber.

Pott showed the best form of the quartette, for though his service was often at fault, he was always sure with his fore-hand drives and also volleyed and lobbed with excellent judgement. Roberts has a difficult service, with plenty of spin, and did excellent work near the base-line and in the centre of the court. Tanaka has a neat

back-hand drive across the court and frequently scored with well-placed volleys. Both he and his opponent were at times conspicuous for forceful forehand drives, with plenty of top spin, which were difficult to take.

At the conclusion of the match the winners, who were heartily cheered, received the cups, which they hold for one year, and the miniatures which are their property, from Mr. A. H. George, Hon. Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Keio University of Tokio v. Shanghai Recreation Club.

The tennis team of the Keio University of Tokio, who are visiting Shanghai, played their first match on Wednesday, against the Shanghai Recreation Club, and though they have had little time to get into form, gave an excellent display, the result of the match hanging in the balance practically until the last stroke of the rubber between Ollerdissen and Wade and Odakiri and Kamura.

T. W. R. Wilson and J. P. Hawes met Komori and Hosotani and defeated them fairly easily, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; but matters were equalized when Matsubara and Harada defeated the brothers Manley, 6-8 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

The issue then lay between Ollerdissen and Wade and Odakiri and Kamura, and a splendid contest ensued. The Recreation Club pair lost the opening set 5-7, but won the next two, 6-2, 6-4. They lost the fourth set, 1-6, and then in the final set gained a victory by six games to four.

The Recreation Club thus won the match by two rubbers to one.

Keio University of Tokio v. Shanghai Cricket Club.

The Keio University tennis team met the Shanghai Cricket Club last evening, on the latter's courts, in three rubber matches, gaining a victory by two rubbers to one and as in the match against the Recreation Club the previous evening, the result was decided in the rubber which lasted longest—between the University's best pair, Matsubara and Harada, and H. Middleton and E. G. Norman, of the Cricket Club.

Dr. O'Hara and J. S. McEachran were opposed to Odagiri and Kimura, but lost 1-6, 6-8, 1-6. Dr. O'Hara being below his usual form owing to a recent spell of summer trouble. This result was counterbalanced in the rubber between C. Knight and A. J. Grant (S.C.C.) and Komori and Hosotani, which went to the Cricket Club's representatives by three sets to one—7-5, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

CRICKET

Shanghai Cricket Club v.

Returned Men.

An interesting match under the above title was played on the Cricket Club's ground on Satur-

day and only "time" saved the Club from a severe defeat.

The most interesting part of the game was when the Returned Men set about a task which seemed impossible, but which they well nigh accomplished—of scoring 196 runs needed for victory in one hour and a half.

Quayle's splendid innings of 110 was only marred by one chance, at 29, and the quality of his batting may be judged by the fact that he scored 110 out of 171 runs from the bat, and was unbeaten at the close.

Scores and analysis:—

Shanghai Cricket Club.

S. J. Deeks, c. Brotherton, b. O'Hara	69
Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. Allison	32
J. M. Pearson, b. Hansell	1
Lieut. Harrison, b. Hansell	0
H. W. P. McMeekin, b. Quayle	5
Pay-Lt. Comdr. Hamnett, c. Wilson, b. Hansell	17
H. E. Muriel, b. Hansell	13
A. H. Leslie, b. O'Hara	4
W. S. Read, not out	6
J. Robertson, c. Brotherton, b. O'Hara	7
J. R. Hinton, c. & b. O'Hara	6
Extras	35
Total	195

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. O'Hara	14	2	31	4
T. W. R. Wilson	8	2	13	0
F. L. Wainwright	4	1	13	0
J. A. Quayle	8	3	25	1
H. W. Allison	3	1	15	1
W. N. Hansell	10	1	40	4
D. W. Leach	0	18	0	0

Returned Men.

J. A. Quayle, not out	110
H. B. Ollerdissen, b. Lieut. Harrison	24
D. W. Leach, c. Pearson, b. Lieut. Harrison	11
F. L. Wainwright, l.b.w., b. Lieut. Harrison	26
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Lieut. Harrison	0
A. W. Hayward, not out	0
W. N. Hansell, H. W. Allison, H. E. Jones, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, and T. D. Brotherton, did not bat	8
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wks.)	179

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. B. Hinton	6	0	41	0
Pay-Lt. Comdr. Hamnett	3	0	23	0
Lieut. Harrison	10	0	44	4
W. S. Read	9	2	41	0
J. Robertson	2	0	11	0
H. E. Muriel	2	0	11	0

COUNTY CRICKET

London, July 30.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by 4 wickets.

Surrey v. Somerset abandoned.

Kent beat Northamptonshire by 8 wickets.

Sussex v. Hampshire drawn.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 2.

Middlesex beat Sussex by an innings and 123 runs.—Reuter.

Plum Warner Retires

London, July 29.

The retirement from cricket is announced of Mr. P. F. Warner, captain of All-England and Middlesex.

THE AMERICA CUP

Challenge From Canada

Montreal, Aug. 2.

Mr. A. C. Ross, former member of the Dominion Parliament, has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club on behalf of the Nova Scotia Yacht Club, to race for the America Cup in 1922.

If the challenge is accepted, it is proposed that the boat be designed by a British subject, built in Canada and manned by Nova Scotia fishermen. The yacht will be named Maple Leaf. Her cost is estimated at over a million dollars, which will be raised by popular subscription.—Reuter.

A Question of Funds.

Halifax, N.S. Aug. 3.

With regard to the challenge issued by Mr. A.C. Ross for the America Cup in 1922 a representative of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron declared that the squadron was willing to cooperate with Mr. Ross but he doubted the practicability of raising sufficient funds by popular subscription in Canada. He estimated that Mr. Ross's project would cost nearer two than one million dollars adding that yachting circles considered that it should be financed by an individual.—Reuter.

His Honour Judge Skinner Turner, accompanied by Mrs. Skinner Turner, left Shanghai on Tuesday for Hongkong in connexion with a sitting of the Appeal Court there. During his absence, Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, will act as Assistant Judge.

ANFC leaders are high priced: according to a Peking message to a Tientsin paper, which reports that the Capital is posted with notices with photographs attached offering rewards for their capture. Among those on the list, and the rewards offered, are:—

Little Hsu \$50,000, Tsen Yu-chen \$30,000, Tuan Chi-kwei \$20,000, Yac Tsen \$20,000, Chu Shun \$20,000, Liang Hung-chi \$20,000, Li Shih-hao \$20,000.

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Special Articles

THE PERILS OF HIGH IDEALS

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday, July 25. Text. St. Matthew XXI, 28-31: "But what think ye? A man had two sons; and he came to the first and said, Son, go work to-day in the vineyard. And he answered and said, I will not: but afterward he repented himself and went. And he came to the second and said likewise, and he answered and said, I go, Sir; and went not. Whether of the twain did the will of his father? They say, the first."

Jesus Christ spent most of His public life in controversy; and this is an extract from a discussion, with His standing enemies, the priests and Pharisees. At first reading the parable does not seem to have a very pertinent application to the matter of controversy, nor does the truth it contains seem very deep. I suppose that any one of us, if we had been asked which of the two sons was the better, would have said, the one that went. It is pretty obvious. Impulsive people are not the worst kind of people. The worst are the hard, "dour" sort. Still, while this is a good, and useful lesson, it is not a very great one, nor does it seem to be a rebuke to the priests; for they had never even pretended to go with Jesus, as his disciples; so they had nothing to repent of, as the first son had. Still less easy is it to see the connexion of the parable with the tremendous and appalling conclusion, that our Lord closes the discussion with: "Verily I say unto you, that the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before you." Our Lord's statements are not mere opinions, like our's. They are judgements. And this is one that ought to make everyone of ask himself, Where do I stand? Although the parable seems a platitude, it cannot be one. Jesus Christ cannot be accused of talking platitudes. He was never commonplace, as we are. Because He said it, there must be some great principle involved. And indeed, there is. It is one, the neglect of which, has sent more souls to perdition, than the neglect of any other has done. It gave our Lord more concern than any other. Some sins, like drunkenness, He hardly names. They carry their sentence of condemnation on their faces. The wettest "wet" in America makes no defence of drunkenness. The sin that Christ has in mind and of which the priests were guilty is a subtle one; it deceives us all; it is as active now as it was in the time of our Lord.

FINE WORDS NO DEEDS.

What then is this important principle, that Jesus uses this parable to teach? It is, that to believe and to hold a truth, to boast about a truth, to be full of fine ideas and sentiments, and never

attempt to put them into practice, is to be surely on the high road to damnation. It is far better not to have fine principles and ideals and doctrines, unless we translate them into life. That is the tremendous bit of teaching in this parable. To be, as men sometimes are, even enthusiastic about truths that they never do, is to be a worse man than the most inveterate drunkard. The first son *went*. He refused at first, but he *went* and did a day's work. The facile readiness of the second son to go, who did not go, doesn't count. It is entirely wrong to think we shall be judged by our good intentions. "Hell is paved with good intentions." The first son, after refusing, admitted that he had done wrong, and he *went*. That is the point. We are left to infer, that the second son must have known he ought to have gone; but he did not. That is his condemnation. Principles, beliefs, convictions that are left latent in the soul are like seeds sown in a garden that never come up. They may as well never have been sown. And it is possible for a man, indeed it is very common for people, to be full of the most beautiful sentiments and grand moral, political, and religious doctrines and truths, yet never move a finger to do them or get them done. Jesus says, that is ruinous to the life of the soul. Whatever you really believe, try to live it, indeed you *must* live it if you are going to retain your belief in it. If you don't try to *live* it, it will cease to be a thing with any life and reality in it; it will be a dead thing. If all your principles are like that unpractised and un-lived, your soul will be like an out-house in a garden, in which dead sticks are kept for supporting peas. You may be full of beautiful principles and lofty doctrines, but if you don't at least try to carry them out in practice in your own life, and try to make them current in the world, you would be a better man without them, and much nearer the kingdom of heaven. I will support myself at this point, by a quotation from a great preacher, and student of human nature, the late Phillips Brooks. He says, "Whenever a man lets himself be satisfied with ardent aspirations, which never go forth in deeds, or with admiration for goodness, which does not utter itself in some struggle for more goodness, we have a man to whom high ideals are doing more harm than good. They are ruining him." It is because the word "ruin" lies in this matter, that Jesus is so urgent over it. He knew what "ruin" means when it occurs to the soul as no one else has ever done.

EVERYMAN'S BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

And the reasons for it are not hard to understand. Dwelling on

truths, still more glorying in them and boasting about them without doing them blunts the conscience, dulls the finer feelings. It is always so with the wrong use of any of our powers, physical or spiritual. They cease to act with any force. To stir up feeling, and not let it eventuate in action, is to toughen and harden it. It becomes an unreal feeling and sympathy. You think you have it, while really, you haven't got it. Human nature is so queer, and bad, that we can weep over some recital of misery yet never stir a finger to remove the misery. If we have got to that stage, we are near the kingdom of the devil, and are far from the kingdom of heaven. For in the next place you see that such people are living in an entirely unreal world of feelings, and sympathies and ideals that never get beyond themselves, never get out of their own souls. And it is possible to dwell so much on things that you never do, that you come to believe you have done and are doing them. The best illustration I can think of is that of the old case, which is a favourite one with reciters, the case of "Bill Adams," and how he won the battle of Waterloo. You remember, how he had told the tale so often, how he had told the Duke what to do, that he had come to believe that it had all happened, and that he *had* won the battle. We are all in danger of being like Bill Adams. We can all talk and sing about great divine things so heartily, that we come to believe that we are doers and helpers of them. I knew an old engineer, who told every person he met the story how once, owing to the drunkenness of the captain, he had had to take charge of the ship in a storm. I have been told that there was next to no truth in the story. But the man had told the story so often that he had come to believe that he had done it.

THE HYPOCRITE.

We can now see, first, the pungent application of this to the priests and Pharisees of our Lord's time. They are familiarly known as "hypocrites." That is our Lord's name for them. But it can hardly be said, that Jesus in that word meant what we mean by it, namely, conscious hypocrisy. The modern sense of the word is that of being a conscious humbug. Dickens made that type immortal in Mr. Pecksniff and Uriah Heap, who was so "umble." But that was not the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. It was that they were living in an unreal world of fancied obedience to the Law only, while all the time they were disobeying it. It was a grand Law; it was ages before the law of any other country. It made the Jews a nation. They boasted about it, they persecuted Christ, because they believed that He broke it, yet, as He

showed them, they were the Law-breakers. But they didn't know it. Their talk of it had created an imaginary sense of having done it. As an instance: the Law said, "Ye shall not reap the corners of your land; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger." A beautiful provision against the pitiless assertion of legal rights. But Jesus says, that they "tithed mint and anise and cummin," the cheapest herbs and smallest. In practice they were as bad as the imperialists are said to have been in the Thirty Years' War. They were so greedy for taxes, that they "taxed the calf in the cow before it was born." Yet all the time they were boasting about the Law, and their zeal for it. This is what Jesus meant when He told them this parable; they said, "I go, Sir, and went not."

TRUE FOR US TOO.

And now for ourselves. We are all in danger of sinning where these priests sinned. Their danger is ours. It is still true that anything which kindles noble feelings, ardent desires for goodness in ourselves and others, which are not followed by action, leaves us worse people, not better, for having these feelings and noble desires. And we live in times when there are so many kinds of appeals to our better nature, that we are in greater danger of failing in this matter than the Pharisees were. Let us take some cases. There has always been a prejudice against the theatre in certain religious circles. I believe this is at the bottom of it. I remember seeing a play called "Drink," some forty years ago. It showed the horrors of drunkenness. It was very powerful. And the point is that if a man saw that play, felt its truth, yet went away and said he had enjoyed it, yet did nothing as a result of seeing it to diminish the temptations to drink to excess, he had become a worse man, not a better. He was on the way to be "case-hardened" as we say. The play "Poor Joe" dealt with the sufferings of the poor. People wept over it. But what did their tears end in? Anything to help the poor? If not, then their hearts were hardened not softened by the seeing of the play. This is true of all appeals to our better thoughts and feelings, as well as to the theatre. Meetings and demonstrations in favour of great causes abound. You go and feel stirred up to do something for the cause advocated. But if you don't do something, when you could, you had better never have gone to the meeting at all.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

There is no reading like that of great biographies. How the life of a great man stirs us up! But does our admiration end there, in admiration? Then we had better never have read the good man's life. There is a fine touch in the Acts of the Apostles. Paul went to Athens and we are told that his spirit was "stirred within him when he saw the whole city given to idolatry." What was the result? He set to work to remove

the idolatry by preaching Christ. You see the point? He went, like the first son and did something. There is the Life of Livingstone. That is stirring. What has it done for you, if you have read it? Did it stir you up to do something to rescue someone, as he did the slaves? Then you got benefit from it; if not, you did not. Fiction has the same effect. It has often been pointed out that there is none so case-hardened as the inveterate novel-reader. A good story gets hold of us. It may make us weep with sympathy or burn with indignation, but if it ends there in the enjoyment of these feelings as mere luxuries, when they are given by God to be stimuli to right doing and better living, then we are much nearer the kingdom of darkness than the kingdom of light, than we were before we read the book. So it is with things that are great favourites to-day, *ideals*. The world, the papers, the churches are full of the grandest ideals. Plato believed that in the unseen world there is a perfect image of everything that exists. So the word has come to mean the higher and more spiritual view of things. What are we doing with our's? The ideal of universal love and brotherhood? Are we lending a hand to any effort to hasten the day of these divine things? No? Then far better say nothing about them. Jesus lays such stress on *life*, on *actuality*, on *doing*. "A cup of cold water" given to a thirsty disciple, is worth more to Him, than all our gushing sympathies, that end in nothing.

OUR DUTY TO CHRISTIANITY.

Finally, it hardly needs pointing out how powerfully this principle applies to Jesus Christ, and His Gospel in the world. We say we are Christians, not heathens. We talk about "Christian civilization." Are we in any way helping to spread it? Is our's all talk? There are people who say they are not sure about the authority of Christ, and his right to speak for God. Well, is there anything He says, which you know you ought to do and you do not do? The thing for you is to begin with this thing that you admit you ought to do. That will be the beginning of your translation of Christ's word into the actuality of your own life. This is true of all the agencies of the Church to make Christ known as the Saviour of the world. Preaching may be as poor as the critics say it is; but you must have been very unfortunate in your preachers if not one of them ever got you, and made you feel; "Ah, that is true for me." If at any time one of us preachers did get at your conscience with some great truth, what did you do with it? Did it make you repent, change your conduct in any way for the better? Then in that your salvation was helped on. But if you went away, and let that truth be only one more of your latent ideals, then you had better never heard that sermon. The thing is to go and do the father's will.

George Meredith has a reference to this teaching of our Lord. He puts it in striking language, which may bring it home to us; and with this I will close; "The doing of the right thing, after a term of, paralysis and cowardice, is one of the mighty reliefs, equal to happiness."

CHINA'S SKIES FOR AUGUST

By Sirius.

- 4 Mars in quadrature, 9 a.m.
- 7 Last quarter (Moon) ☾, 8.37 p.m.
- 9 Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 2 a.m. Venus 0° 6' N.
- 10-12 Meteoric showers in the Perseids.
- 12 Moon in perigee, 2 p.m. About 225,000 miles away from the earth.
- 13 Mercury in conjunction with the moon, 5 a.m. Mercury 3° 4' N.
- 14 New moon ☾, 11.30 a.m.
- 15 Jupiter in conjunction with the moon, 1 a.m. Jupiter 5° 9' N.
Venus in conjunction with the moon, noon. Venus 6° 4' N.
Mercury at greatest elongation West (18° 42') 7 a.m.
- 16 Saturn in conjunction with the moon, 3 a.m. Saturn 6° 4' N.
- 18 Occultation of *Spica Virginis*, 10.8 p.m.
- 20 Jupiter in conjunction with Regulus (0° 21'), the most brilliant star in the constellation Leo.
- 21 First quarter (moon) ☾, 6.38 p.m.
Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3 a.m. Mars 2° 7' S.
- 22 Occultation of *β Scorpionis*, 2.23 a.m.
Jupiter in conjunction with the sun, 5 p.m.
- 23 Sun enters the sign Virgo, 7.22 p.m.
Venus and Saturn in conjunction 4 a.m. Venus 0° 4' S.
- 24 Moon in apogee, noon. About 251,600 miles away from the Earth.
- 29 Full Moon ☾, 8.49 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Day	Hour	
Last quarter	☾ 7	8.37 p.m.	
New moon	☾ 14	11.30 a.m.	Peking time
First quarter	☾ 21	6.38 p.m.	
Full moon	☾ 29	8.49 p.m.	
Moon in perigee	12	2 p.m.	About 225,000 miles away from the earth.
" apogee	24	noon.	About 251,600 miles distant from our earth.

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS.

- MERCURY.**—A morning star, rising N. E. by E. In conjunction with the moon on the 13th; at greatest elongation West (18° 42') on the 15th.
Rises on 5th at 3.30 a.m. on 12th at 3.0 a.m.
.. 19th 3.20 a.m. on 26th at 4.0 a.m.
- VENUS.**—An evening star in Leo, and at the end of the month in Virgo. Too near the sun for naked-eye observation.
In conjunction with Jupiter on the 5th; with the moon on the 15th; with Saturn on the 23rd.
Sets on the 1st at 7.26 p.m.
- MARS.**—An early evening star in Libra. In quadrature on the 4th; in conjunction with the moon on the 21st.
Sets on 1st at 11.11 p.m. on the 16th at 10.33 p.m.
.. 30th 10.11 p.m.
- JUPITER.**—An evening star in Leo, setting almost together with the sun, and hence invisible for observers on the earth.
In conjunction with Venus on the 9th; with the moon on the 15th; with Regulus on 20th; with the sun on the 22nd.
Sets on the 1st at 7.47 p.m. on the 16th at 6.58 p.m.
- SATURN.**—An early evening star in Leo, setting W. by N. in the early

twilight. In conjunction with the moon on the 16th; with Venus on the 23rd.

Sets on 1st at 8.37 p.m. on the 16th at 7.43 p.m.
30th 6.49 p.m.

VENUS BECOMES AN EVENING STAR.

Venus, which was in superior conjunction with the sun on July 4, is now moving eastwards, crossing Leo in the early part of the month, and entering Virgo in the latter part. On the 23rd, it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the distance between both being less than a degree. After this date, it sets about an hour after sunset, and should conditions be favourable, it may be observed for a short time low down in the Western skies.

MARS IN QUADRATURE.

Mars has now left Virgo and advanced to Libra, where it may be observed throughout the month. The bright ruddy hue which it displayed in May and June is at present rather dimmed, but it is still fairly conspicuous and easily distinguished from the flickering constellations. Mars will be in quadrature on the 4th, or 90° east of the sun. On the 21st, the planet will be in conjunction with the moon, then in its first quarter.

METEORIC SHOWERS IN THE PERSEIDS.

The phenomenon of meteoric showers in the Perseid group, may be observed on the nights of the 10th to the 12th August. It is at this period that the showers reach their maximum, and hence the spectacle may be more easily observed than at other times.

These meteors are small cosmic bodies moving in orbits in space, and controlled like our earth by the sun's attraction. When the earth's orbit intersects these floating particles, they are attracted to our world, and rushing through the atmosphere light up through friction—they travel at the rate of about 70 or 80 miles a second—thus becoming visible to the naked eye.

Perseus rises at 9 p.m. low down in the northeast at the extremity of the Milky Way. The most favourable hours for observation are from midnight to a a.m.

CHOLERA cases throughout Japan totalled 2,300 on July 24, including 400 in Osaka Prefecture. Korea had 701 cases, including 343 fatalities.

A strange star that is said to stand as a forerunner of civil war has made its appearance north-east of Shanghai, according to the native press, and those who claim to have seen it are disputing its shape, some contending it is octagonal and others that it is hexagonal. All are agreed that it is a very strange star, and is the identical one that appeared here just before the revolution of 1911.

"I am an arrow and want to shoot birds but there are not now any more birds to shoot, and therefore the arrow has become useless and a thing of no value. Hereafter I will no longer participate in the doings of political circles." While lying in bed, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is said by the native press to have thus remarked to a consoler sent to him by the President. The native press, or rather a section of it, is inclined to treat the matter most pathetically.

BLIND MILITARISTS OF JAPAN

How They Have Hurt Their Own Nation

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, July 28.

No feature of the recent Anfu débâcle in the North is exciting more comment than the complete failure of the policy of the Japanese military party in China. There is no use disguising the fact that nearly every foreigner and every patriotic Chinese whom one meets is openly rejoicing over the evident discomfiture of the Japanese agents in this country, and that it is also eliciting frank expressions of satisfaction from many reputable Japanese resident in China.

The complete collapse of the iniquitous politico-military organization built up in Peking does not enhance Japan's power or prestige in China in the immediate present, but just as the fall of the Anfu Club gives China an opportunity to start a fresh page in her history, so is the Japanese Government in a position to say "I told you so" to the militarists and shape a new policy which will command the respect of other Powers and eventually inspire some confidence in the Chinese people.

JAPANESE WHO SEE IT WELL.

There cannot be any doubt that while the average Japanese, jealous of his country's international standing, is chagrined by the position in which the Anfu collapse puts the Japanese in China and deplores Japan's humiliation, a very big proportion of the Japanese people will be as happy as the Chinese are to see their militarists fail so ignominiously in their Teutonic policies. If the Japanese people have any understanding at all of cause and effect in politics they will hold the militarists responsible for Japan's loss of favour and face on the Asiatic mainland, which began with the boycott and has ended with the victory of Wu Pei-fu's little army over the divisions and mixed brigades upon which so much Japanese money has been spent and upon which Japanese advisers and drillmasters have lavished their best attentions.

A VERY POOR GAME.

The Japanese militarists bought a government in Peking which they could count upon to commit any act against the interests of China, and at the same time created an army and equipped it for the purpose of defending this purchased government against the wrath of the Chinese people. The net results of this policy pursued over a period of three years or more have been that all Japanese without distinction are regarded in China with intense hostility, that Japanese goods are boycotted, that Japanese financiers are tied up in a Consortium agreement which

precludes independent action, that the entire Mongol people, upon whom Japan's Chinese henchmen were inflicted to make way for Japanese expansion, are bitterly anti-Japanese, and finally that Japan's military reputation upon which her rating as a first-class power solely depends, is discredited in the eyes of Chinese military officials by the utter uselessness in the field of the Japanese-trained army which the Chinese have looked upon as nothing more nor less than a Japanese auxiliary force on Chinese soil.

There are plenty of Japanese busy making these painful truths known to the Japanese people and if they are not sufficient to bring about a reaction in Japan and a change of Japanese policy in China, the world has greatly overrated Japanese political sagacity.

HOPE FROM WITHIN ONLY.

There is, of course, little reason to hope that the military party in Japan will have a change of heart or that it will alter its policy because of the Anfu débâcle. Militarists are not geared that way. In Germany the men who created militarism as a form of government and forced it on the people are not even yet convinced that militarism is a failure. The German people, however, having less interest in the exaltation of tinsel and plumes than the men who wear them, promise to be an effective check in the future upon the German war lords. The only effective check upon Japanese militarism will come from within, from the Japanese people. It is to be hoped that they have the perspicacity to find some hint of this in what has happened in China.

THE NEXT MOVE.

In Peking there is speculation upon the next move on the part of the Japanese expansionists. They certainly will not try to revive the Anfu Club nor will they try to reinstate any of its promoters. It is generally assumed that they will work to ingratiate themselves with Chang Tso-lin, help him to bring Chihli into his sphere of influence, and make their next move for the control of China's army and her resources from Mukden. The salvage of the tuchunate will also be their particular care, for the subordination of the military to civil authority in China would make Japanese militaristic policy along traditional lines very difficult.

It is officially denied that General Li Shun will form a cabinet and that his place as Tuchun of Kiangsu will be filled by General Wu Pei-fu. An official who is in direct touch with General Li defines this as a "pure fabrication."

MARINES of the American Legation guard were paid last month in actual gold coin brought by the transport Warren to Taku. This pleased the men highly, as they can get more for the gold at exchange shops than the official government rate.

FROM SHANGHAI TO POLAND

Impressions of a New Born Country

Mr. Joseph W. Rice, an American lawyer well known in Shanghai, has just been heard of from Warsaw. Up to a few years ago he had carried on his legal practice here, and when America entered the war he placed his services at the disposal of the government, and is understood to have been employed in the food department. Since then he had not been heard of, but according to a letter received this week he is in Poland with the American relief expedition. In the letter which we publish below, he gives some racy impressions of the places in which he has been working.

Writing on May 20 he says:—

I am sure you will be interested to hear from a country which has just been born again. I have been in Poland now some six weeks with the American Relief Administration (so-called Child-Fund) engaged in distributing a fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of European children. My work is interesting, the climate and the weather are delightful, the Polish women are amongst the most beautiful and charming in Europe, we have good opera and operette in Warsaw and in the principal cities, and we are all millionaires in Polish marks: so why shouldn't we be happy?

EUROPE'S LARGEST ARMY.

I find the Poles extremely agreeable people, richly endowed with musical and artistic gifts, though somewhat ineffective in practical affairs. Just now they are filled with the ardent spirit of their re-born nationalism, and though many of them are without shoes and stockings, clothing or food, and they are generally out-at-elbows and short of the many decencies and amenities of life, they still find satisfaction and much happiness in the fact that their army is now the largest in Europe. Having been themselves oppressed for more than a hundred years, they naturally and humanly now want to do a little oppressing and bring off a little imperialism on their own account.

Seriously speaking, however, I doubt if the Poles will ever be aught but mild and gentle task-masters, there is in their nature little of the stuff that oppressors are made of. I observe with interest that every time they win a victory in the field their money takes another drop below the already ruinous figure at which it stands.

It is my duty to travel the land, which I do in a private car on the railway, not luxurious but comfortable. I am now on a trip to Northern Poland, Brest Litovsk, Minsk, Vilna, etc. Last week I was in Galicia, a beautiful country "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," and am able to

pronounce the name Przemysl. "Lwow" (pronounced L-vüf, as in "woof-woof") is also likely to give an Anglo-Saxon some little trouble. Otherwise known as Lemberg it is the city of which the late Czar exclaimed perferdily, "O how I thank God that I have captured Lemberg!" After seeing the place I hardly understand his burst of enthusiasm.

TAG DAYS.

In Warsaw every day is "tag-day." Every day I finish up looking like a member of the Independent Order of Chosen Friends on May Day, and a sandwich man rolled into one, be-ribboned and tagged with things in respect of which I have perforce contributed Polish marks that they may be pinned on me by Polish ladies. These put up tables outside the principal restaurants and hotel-dining rooms, when they waylay me. The other evening I was at Lodz at the Grand Hotel there. While I was engrossed in eating my dinner, some ladies had the hardihood to go amongst the diners selling tags. I paid, of course, but called the head-waiter and asked him to mention to these ladies that all animals disturbed at their food were likely to growl. He, however, was much too Polish and polite to take action, he would only deeply sympathize with me. The Poles are the gentlest and most polite people I ever saw, they are too polite. They will almost always yield to pleading and will usually stand for almost anything. They are people whose inability to say "No" may be fraught with serious consequences.

EUROPEAN CULTURE.

This Europe is a delicious country. I spent a month in early spring in Germany, and found Germany like England and France and Switzerland very delightful. Europe is pervaded by a general

culture which is not found in the United States, and which is at times somewhat astonishing. Take a city like Lwow, for instance, its streets roughly cobble-stoned and dirty and filled with a distinctly dreadful proletariat, Jew and Gentile, the whole city slovenly in typical Slav fashion, and generally out of repair. Yet it can and does still produce opera of such artistry as we in U.S.A. cannot equal save perhaps in New York, and even in New York the same atmosphere of virtuosity would not exist.

Don't know when I shall be able to tear myself away from Europe. "Better 50 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." At least I shall be in Poland until August and in Europe until late autumn, then we shall see.

There seems to be a heavy mortality amongst Shanghai lawyers, which is hardly reassuring.

I don't like Bolshevism.—*Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P.*

The finest national song as far as literature goes is "The Wearing of the Green."—*Mr. G. K. Chesterton.*

The Peace has done more to ruin Vienna in one year than the war in five years.—*Mr. A. G. Gardiner.*

It seems to me that I am about the only old-fashioned Liberal left in the House.—*Mr. Lambert.*

The general conception of civilization is to teach people to wear trousers instead of wolf-skins, and to instruct them in the use of telephones, flying machines and poisonous gases.—*The Bishop of Tokio.*

There are no horrors and no terrors in Russia, except hunger.—*Mr. Ben Turner, M.P.*

Is it fair that any man should be penalized by the trade unions for having fought the trade unions' battles?—*Earl Haig.*

U.S.W.
M.F.L.B.



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NINGPO VARNISH POISON

An Unexplained Disease

(Contributed.)

In the old days of sailing ships the resident in the Far East had many dangers to worry him—there were pirates, mysterious fevers, general hostility of the Chinese, etc. The passage out, in the days before the Suez Canal was cut, included an unpleasant journey across the desert, and shipwreck was much common before the Chinese Maritime Customs Service had built up the present splendid system of lighthouses. In these days of electric fans, ice and reinforced concrete structures we are comparatively comfortable in China. It is always unpleasant for some people to take long ocean voyages, but at least there is very little danger in travelling to and from Great Britain to the Far East.

Nor is there so much danger of disease and bad health in these days. Medical science has made such rapid strides that maladies such as malaria and plague cease to worry the average European in China. The general laws of health are much more generally known; people take more exercise now that there are attractive golf courses and better bathing arrangements. Perhaps, even if they do not actually eat and drink less than in the old days, they select foods and drinks more suitable to the climatic conditions of the place where they live. Ideas about public health have also progressed. Neither Hongkong nor Shanghai are exactly health resorts during the summer months, but they are ever so much more healthy than they were thirty years ago.

A MALADY PECULIAR TO CHINA.

But there is one curious malady about which it is difficult for the ordinary layman to obtain information, but which is peculiar to China. It is a most painful disease and as prevention is better than cure, a description may warn readers concerning it. It is generally called "Ningpo varnish poisoning," or "lakka poisoning." As the names suggests it is produced by Ningpo varnish or by the juice of a native tree called the lakka tree.

The writer was resident in the Far East for some years before he even heard of it, although he is privileged to number several medical men amongst his friends. It was rather violently brought to his notice by a very bad case, in which the victim was a member of his own household. At first the trouble seemed to be very mysterious, but the Chinese servants recognized the symptoms and an English doctor quickly diagnosed the disease. There was a great swelling of the face and arms, and, speaking generally, the sort of results expected from blood poisoning. Unfortunately, in this particular instance, the actual cause of infection was overlooked and although the normal period of the

illness is about ten days to a fortnight, in this case re-infection frequently took place, with the result that the illness continued for seven or eight weeks. Fortunately a strong-minded friend intervened, and insisted upon the removal of the patient from the house. There was immediate improvement in health and a complete cure, so far as general appearances were concerned, was effected. But it is impossible thoroughly to recover in a few days from a long period of poison in the system. The nerves and the digestive organs of the patient were for a long time in a bad way.

A TRIVIAL CAUSE.

It subsequently transpired that unknown to the householders, a small window had been covered with Ningpo varnish, and that was the cause of the trouble. A chapter of accidents caused the secret of this trivial piece of work to be kept for a year or more. It happened in this way. A chance word to the architect about some thumb-marks on the window; instructions from the architect to the Chinese who had done the job months before; the fact that neither architect nor house-boy reported the visit of the varnisher; and, finally, the "home-leave" of the architect a few days later; all of these things conspired to make the mystery. On his return the architect was consulted and immediately remembered the incident of the instructions concerning the small window. But it only solved a mystery—it was too late to avoid the illness.

After recovery from the first attack the patient returned, unsuspectingly, to the house. The next days the symptoms of poisoning again asserted themselves. A complete change was ordered at once, and a four months' absence arranged, with a long voyage. This enabled a complete restoration of health. After four months a return was made to the house. The next day the illness commenced again; on immediate removal to hospital and proper treatment the malady continued for about a fortnight. In effect it was most depressing to the nervous system. It is difficult to describe the extraordinary distortion of the patient's face: it was practically impossible for it to be recognized.

Finally the source of infection was removed and the house has been lived in ever since. But under no circumstances will Ningpo varnish be used in it. Not only the face but the whole of the head was affected in a most painful manner.

A CHINESE CURE.

One must assume that Ningpo varnish contains the juice of this lakka tree, but it is curious that, in South China at any rate, the belief is prevalent that Ningpo varnish contains fish-glue. It is dangerous to some people but does not affect others and it is remarkably useful as a protection for wood against the weather. British architects recommend its use and the Chinese believe in it.

Cases of infection are not uncommon amongst ship's officers as

the varnish is used a great deal on the vessels which are re-fitted on the China coast. Chinese sometimes suffer from it because the little wooden pillows which they use are covered with it. They have their own cure, a lotion the composition of which is not attractive, but in which they have great faith. European doctors seem to scoff at the Chinese cure. And yet, with the most profound respect for the European medical profession, it is difficult to overcome the first impressions that this peculiar disease has not been very closely investigated. One still has the idea that there is something to be learned as to the cause and the cure of the disease.

THOSE WHO GET IT.

For the purposes of infection, contact with the varnish is unnecessary. On the other hand it appears to depend upon the state of the atmosphere at the time the varnish is put on to the wood-work as to whether it will infect a victim after four or five days. It probably dries much more rapidly under certain weather conditions and apparently it is only dangerous when wet.

It is small consolation to a lady if she knows that the fact that she is susceptible to the poison is proof that she has a beautiful skin. But, as far as personal observations go, it does seem to be true that fair people with good complexions are much more easily infected.

There is a silver lining to every cloud and the unfortunate victim of the poison need not fear that the distorted skin will never recover. When the cure is effected the skin goes back to its original state. But the poison in the system thoroughly upsets the digestion which takes a long time to become normal.

Once a victim, always a victim. The disease in that way seems to resemble malaria. A lady, who had suffered badly from the poison on two previous occasions, was in perfect health. She was carried, in her sedan-chair, along a road and she suddenly felt the peculiar pricking sensation affecting her face. She looked up and noticed Chinese painters pulling on the varnish. She hurried past, but for some days she suffered from the poison. It seems that if once a victim has been infected, he or she is much more liable to catch the complaint again, than was the case before the first infection.

MR. Charles C. Batchelder, who has been acting American commercial attaché at Peking, was to have left the capital yesterday to take up new duties as American Trade Commissioner in India. Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, Trade Commissioner in China, has charge of the American commercial attaché's office until the return to Peking of Mr. Julian Arnold, the Attaché, who has been some months in America and who is expected to arrive here next Sunday with the big party of Congressional tourists which is headed by the former Minister, Dr. Reinsch.

CHINESE HEALTH BRIGADE

Remarkable Undertaking of Chinese Boys

One of the most interesting of many promising movements originating at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, is that in which a band of youngsters have undertaken to give practical lessons to the people in the art of keeping a city clean. The Health Campaign has been in progress for some time now, and already by means of processions and demonstrations, in which many popular and interesting features have been introduced, the health pioneers are making the Chinese in every quarter of the Settlement familiar with the simpler rules of hygiene.

DAILY LECTURES.

The campaign has now taken a more practical form. Some 250 Chinese youths, students at the Y.M.C.A. and other schools, and working in groups under trained leaders, are spending several hours each week in teaching Chinese children simple lessons in health and trying to get them to practise what they are taught. Others are lecturing from charts, lantern slides, and "movie" films to groups of people in the open spaces about the Settlement, and in this way a most valuable work is being done. The young lecturers enlarge on the dangers of eating out fruit which has been exposed to flies, and listeners have, no doubt, been filled with a proper fear of the cholera germ lurking in these succulent morsels, indifferently displayed by hawkers and sometimes, for the sake of "freshness" held under the stream of a passing water cart. The danger of eating ice cream of doubtful cleanliness, of drinking cheap soda water, and other pitfalls of summer diet, are also being pointed out.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Another very practical work is being undertaken by a corps of 150 boys, who are doing inspection work in alleyways. They ask the people to clean their drains, see that refuse is kept inside the garbage receptacles, keep all food under cover. The youngsters are not to be deterred by indifference. If the people in an alleyway are not sufficiently energetic, the boys themselves set to work, tuck their white gowns under their belts, take broom and pan, and show what can be done in the way of attacking dirt.

A member of the Y.M.C.A. has provided 400,000 handbills for the use of the health brigade, and these are being distributed broadcast amongst the Chinese, in the Settlement and on its borders. The movement thus begun should lead to very solid advantages in the course of a year or so. Dr. Stanley has recognized its value by giving the movement every possible encouragement and support. It is a valuable adjunct to

the work of the Health Department, and its progress will be followed with interest.

INTERESTING HOLIDAY SCHOOL.

Last week a free vacation school was opened at the Y.M.C.A. It has a curriculum entirely new and original, and is attended by a large number of boys who are finding the lessons very attractive. Among the subjects dealt with are: Wireless telegraphy, Chinese and foreign music, phonetics, Mandarin, signalling, and detection of counterfeit money, the wide variety being justified by the great interest evinced by the students, whose appreciation is increased by the introduction of various games. The classes meet in the afternoon, from 2 o'clock till 4, and afterwards go out on health campaign work, in groups having their assigned districts to work in.

Membership of the Boys' Division has now reached 1,963, said to be the second largest number of boy members in any one Association in the world, the lead being taken by a Toronto branch with 2,734 members.

A GREAT INDIAN NATIONALIST

Death of Mr. Tilak

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Tilak, the Indian Nationalist leader.—Reuter.

Mr. Tilak, a talented Brahmin, graduated in Law from the Bombay University, and began his public career as a founder of educational institutions. His latest achievement in this direction was the establishment of the Fergusson College, Poona. He was the founder also of two well known newspapers at Poona, the "Kesari," a Marhatta weekly, and an English daily paper called "The Marhatta."

To a great extent, Mr. Tilak may be called the founder of the Nationalist Party in India. His integrity of character was recognized no less than his great ability, and he was respected equally by followers and by opponents who differed from him widely in their political ideas. He was several times convicted of sedition, his first term of imprisonment being for two or three years. On the next occasion he was sentenced to five years, and his last sentence was six years, with deportation to Mandalay. On this occasion, popular sympathy was such that the sentence created a general strike of workmen in Bombay, its effect being commutation of the sentence from one of hard labour to ordinary imprisonment. It is interesting to recall also, that on the occasion of his first being imprisoned, intercession on his behalf was made with Queen Victoria by Professor Max Muller, and the sentence was commuted.

Mr. Tilak was generally recognized alike by Hindus and Mohammedans as the leader of Indian

political aspirations. His heart was entirely in the cause and his work unselfish to the last degree, a fine character undoubtedly being the measure of his great influence. Amongst other public duties, he served for some time as an hon. member of the Bombay Legislature. He was a co-worker with Mrs. Besant in founding the Indian Home Rule Party, and in this connexion it may be stated that Mr. Tilak was not opposed to British rule in India. He stood for Home Rule under the British flag, a policy which he advocated in his position as President of the Indian Nationalist Congress. One of his last political undertakings of note was a special journey to England to institute proceedings against Sir Valentine Chirol in order to rebut statements made in Sir Valentine's book on "Indian Unrest."

Apart from his political activities, Mr. Tilak devoted himself to scholarly work which has added to his reputation. His book on astronomy, "Orion," is very widely known, and another volume of his has passed into several editions: a treatise on the Bhagavadgita—actually a survey of world philosophy—written while he was undergoing his term of imprisonment in Mandalay. Mr. Tilak was in his 71st year.

THERE has been a marked increase in the number of Chinese students returning home of late from Japan. Already some 2,500 students, representing half the number of the Chinese students in Tokio, are reported to have left for China. This may be partly due to the summer holidays, but, according to the "Jiji," this phenomenon is largely the result of the civil war which broke out between the hostile parties in Chinese politics.

Mrs. S. J. Jones Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"A rash came on my baby's neck, face, and head. It kept itching and burning so badly that I thought she would go mad. I tried remedies but she got worse, and the rash went to crusts. She had no sleep for a month and all her hair came off."

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I got a free sample. The first application brought relief and the itching and burning was less. I bought more, and in a little over a fortnight she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. J. Jones, 13, Chetwynd Aston, Newport, Salop, Eng.

When used for every-day toilet purposes Cuticura Soap not only cleanses, purifies and beautifies but it prevents many little skin troubles if assisted by occasional use of Cuticura Ointment to the first signs of skin troubles.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery and Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Lane, London. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



SILVER DURING JUNE

Heavy Drop in Price

OPERATION OF THE
PITTMAN ACT

Reporting upon the silver market on June 3 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The rally last week in China exchange proved to be but temporary; support from that quarter has only been at falling rates and even then somewhat of a reluctant character. As India is still refraining from purchases, the market does not possess much animation—a state of affairs not improved by sales from America, where the quotation has dipped below a dollar the ounce. Even if fresh American produced supplies (say 60,000,000 ounces per annum) are absorbed by the U. S. Mint, the outlook for silver is not good, for melted coin for realization is arriving and likely to arrive from the Continent in substantial quantities—that is to say, the Continent, which was a continual buyer of considerable amounts before the war, is now a seller on balance to a very appreciable extent. The drastic requirements of the U.S. Mint for certificates as to the U.S. origin and refining of the bars, may cause a good deal of metal, though actually suitable, to be excluded from purchase because the owners cannot definitely verify the contents.

THE INDIAN REEF.

In view of the great absorption of silver in India and the small production in that country (given by the Director of the U.S. Mint as 270,000 ounces in 1918) the recent discovery of a silver lode near the Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s works in Bengal is of interest. The reef is 7 feet thick and has been uncovered to a length of 1,000 feet and a depth of 70 feet. The assay averages 200 ounces of silver per ton together with some gold. The first bars from the mine were expected in Calcutta at the end of last month. The "Times of India" states that the presence of silver and gold in the transition rocks of South Bihar and Bengal has long been recognized, but hitherto these metals have not been found in remunerative quantities.

The exports of bar silver from San Francisco during the month of March amounted to 8,269,686 ounces.

POSITION IN AMERICA.

In their report of June 10 Messrs. Montagu continue:—

When it became evident that buying under the Pittman Act was likely to be dealt with in a half-hearted fashion, a lack of confidence was felt which at once demoralized the market. But it did more than that; it showed that the world still looked to London as its silver market, rather than the Western Hemisphere, which, producing the major part of the metal, naturally

seeks to protect the interests of the seller.

The total fall in three days of 19.25 per cent. is a record. The cash quotation yesterday was nearly half the record high price of 86½d. fixed on February 11 last, and was the lowest for over two years, namely, since April 10, 1918.

To-day some reaction took place, which is not unusual after a heavy fall.

It is difficult to see, however, whence permanent steadying influences are to be derived. A shortage of supplies would be merely a temporary palliative. The only real cure for falling prices would be purchases for coinage—say Indian and/or American—or some very heavy reduction in the price of silver which would completely alter the basis of trade with the East, or bring about purchases for the Indian Bazaars, where silver has always been in good request at a reasonable price.

THE PITTMAN ACT.

Discussing further the fluctuations in silver in their report of June 17, Messrs. Montagu say:—

We have received a cable to-day stating that the Director of the U.S. Mint has instructed the assay offices to accept such portion of silver in tendered metal as is U.S. origin, though mixed with alien produced silver in the process of refining, provided such silver was delivered by U.S. mines to the refineries since January 17 last.

Nevertheless, there are two good reasons, both touching the well-being of the people of the United States of America, why the silver sold under the Pittman Act should not be purchased at a dollar the fine ounce. First, there is the prospect that if the dollar limit were removed the silver could be acquired at a substantial discount of 25 per cent. or more under the dollar per fine ounce. Second, the balance of trade with China was against the United States to the extent of U.S. \$14,684,000 in 1914 and in 1919 had increased to U.S. \$18,639,000 (nearly 3½ times as much). Any fall, therefore, in the price of silver must have material effect in reducing to the people of the United States the cost of commodities from the Far East. In the above figures a fall 50 per cent. in the price of silver would only show an apparent gain of £5,000,000 to the people of the United States of America, but it would really mean many times more, for the trading and manufacturing profits connected with the raw material imported from China would be, to a large extent, proportionately lessened by a reduction of the wholesale and retail prices.

The fact that the silver coin for the United Kingdom (and also for East Africa) is to be minted at the fineness of .500 (notwithstanding the fall of the price well below the old minting value 66d. the standard ounce) is indicative of the severe blow which had been dealt to silver as the material for subsidiary coinage. This change in attitude here as well as that on the Contin-

ent cannot fail to have great influence upon the estimation of the metal as measured in gold.

SILVER FROM GERMANY.

The mystery as to what has happened to the 65,500,000 silver marks (about 10,000,000 ounces) which were withdrawn recently from the Reichsbank Reserve is cleared up partially by the following information which has reached us:—The German Government have recently shipped 60,000 kilogrammes of silver (about 2,000,000 ounces) to Holland, which had been deposited with the Netherlands Bank, but not yet sold. A further quantity of 15 million marks' worth of silver (about 2,400,000 ounces) was lodged with a Dutch colonial bank, having been shipped by private banks from Germany, and was destined to serve for repayment of debt in gold marks. The colonial bank in question endeavoured to ship four million florins' worth of this silver to New York, but the high export duty of 10 per cent. was demanded by the Netherlands Government, and prevented the transaction from taking place.

It is understood that the duty has been fixed at this high rate to prevent the export of melted-down Dutch currency.

On the other hand, large quantities of Belgian silver are said to have been smuggled into the country, melted down, and exported as bullion.

God is not the kind of person to send some dire calamity for walking under a ladder.—*Dean Inge.*

Women are more fluent and talkative than men because women's work from primitive times gave more scope for talk than did hunting and war, in which talk was often inconvenient and sometimes hazardous.—*Prof. Jespersen.*

A man of the world is one who does not believe anything good of the world.—*Mr. Balfour.*

To-day the printed page overturns kingdoms, transforms religions.—*The Public Orator.*

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whosoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gillrot or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

**LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD**

The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

Send stamp address envelope for Free Booklet or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. **SOLD BY SCOTT'S CASH CHEMISTS.**

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, August 6.

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate
 @ 5/9 = Tls. 3.48 @ 72.9 = \$4.77
 Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate
 @ 104½ = Tls. 0.96 @ 72.9 = \$1.32
 Mex. Dollars, market rate 72.6875
 Native Interest 08
 Copper Cash 192,000

Bar Silver 58½
 Bank rate of discount 7%
 Proportion reserve to liabilities 13%
 Paris on London Fr. 50.02
 New York on London G.\$3.59½

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—
 Tel. transfer 5/9
 Demand 5/9½
 Credit 4 m/s. 6/1 nom.
 Credit 6 m/s. 6/2½ nom.
 Docy. Bills, 4 m/s. 6/1½ nom.
 ON NEW YORK—
 Tel. transfer 104
 Docy. Bills, 4 m/s. 111½ nom.
 ON PARIS—
 Demand 1453
 Docy. Bills, 4 m/s. 1550 nom.
 ON INDIA—
 Demand 296½
 ON HONGKONG—
 Demand 71½
 ON YOKOHAMA—
 Demand 49½
 ON BATAVIA—
 Demand 294
 ON SINGAPORE—
 Demand 40

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST.

Hk. Tl. 3.20 @ 5/7½ £1
 " 1 @ 1358 Francs 15.13
 " 0.86 @ 104½ Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 48½ Yen 2.30
 " 1 @ 288½ Rupees 3.21
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 Roubles no quotation.

Week's Exchange Notes

Aug. 7.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 33,610,000 and \$19,810,000 including Tls. 1,150,000 in American dollars and silver bars. These figures include Tls. 6,710,000 and \$11,170,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.—Arrivals were:—
 356 bars from London.
 There were no shipments of bar silver during the week.

Sycee.—Shipments were:—

Tls. 765,000 to Nanking
 300,000 " Hangchow

Tls. 1,065,000

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$500,000 from Nanking
 50,000 " Wusieh
 50,000 " Ningpo

\$600,000

Shipments were:—

\$300,000 to Hongkong
 100,000 " Swatow
 200,000 " Changchun

\$600,000

SILVER.

The London market has been on the upward trend throughout the week, yesterday's quotations being 58½d. spot and 58½d. forward, showing a gain of 2½d. and 2½d. on the week. Advices report the forward market as being firmer owing to buyers for China.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been a firm one, following the price of London silver, and sterling rates have advanced 3d. on last week's closing quotations. There does not, however, appear to be much backbone to the market, owing to the lack of cover in the form of export bills, business in that direction being more or less moribund for the time being.

Fall in Sterling in New York

New York, Aug. 3.

Sterling broke seven cents to-day owing to the Polish situation. —Reuter.

THE SILVER MARKET

The Fall in June

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's report on the London silver market for June 10 states:—

A sudden and rapid change has come over the market during the past week and the fall in the price which had for so long been anticipated has been more than fulfilled.

It had long been felt that with China the only buyer, the market was a dangerous one, but during the last few days China has not only abstained from buying but has been a substantial seller, with the result that the spot price fell rapidly from 56½d. to 45½d. a level which had not been reached since April, 1918.

After so severe a drop it is not unnatural that there should have been a little reaction to-day and we quote 48½d. for spot and 48½d. for forward delivery, but we hardly look for any permanent improvement until the China export trade revives, and that at present does not seem likely.

Even at the lower level the Indian Bazaars have not come in as buyers, but on the contrary have helped to depress the market with bear sales, a fair portion of which are still uncovered.

The New York quotation has practically followed London and to-day is 81 cents. It now seems very doubtful whether the U.S. Treasury has bought any silver under the Pittman Act, and the once prevalent idea that the price would be maintained at a dollar per ounce has vanished.

The outlook for the market is therefore very uncertain and with the continual sales of Continental

silver it would seem that more substantial buying than we have at present will be necessary, if even the prices now ruling are to be maintained.

GOLD PRODUCTION

U. S. Shipments to East

In their report on gold for June 3 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £113,920,690, a substantial increase of £1,926,315 as compared with last week's return.

A fair amount of gold came into the market this week and was taken for India and South America.

The Department of Public Information at Ottawa gives the production of the British Empire in ounces as follows:—

	1919.	1918.
South Africa	8,330,091	8,418,292
Australia	1,074,713	1,277,474
Canada	767,167	699,681
Rhodesia	585,700	624,000
India	461,171	485,236
West Africa	292,500	307,950
Other Regions (estimated)	175,000	200,000
	11,686,342	12,012,633

It will be observed that the product of Canada is the only one which shows an increase. This is mainly owing to the improved return from the Porcupine district in Ontario.

The figures below show the U. S. trade balance with the Orient and bullion shipments to that quarter in 1919:—

	U.S. Adverse Trade Balance with	U.S. Silver Shipments to
India	\$240,633,415	\$92,661,317
China	48,638,789	74,117,074
Japan	43,488,620	3,946,453
Dutch East Indies	5,016,067	—
Philippines	—	—
	\$337,776,891	\$170,724,844
	U. S. Gold Shipments to	Total Shipments to Bullion
India	\$28,756,570	\$121,417,887
China	62,783,480	136,900,554
Japan	82,098,015	86,044,468
Dutch East Indies	7,365,111	7,365,111
Philippines	100,000	100,000
	\$181,103,176	\$351,828,020

The Zemstvo Currency

In Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report for June 10 the following paragraph occurs:—

The currency reform law of the Zemstvo Government embodies a novel element. The new money is to be guaranteed by a gold, silver and platinum reserve, valued at 71,000,000 gold roubles. In view of the wide variation in the intrinsic value of the last two metals, it would be interesting to know what ratio of valuation is adopted. Russia mines platinum extensively and circulated coins composed of that metal in the last century.

Shanghai Market Report

Aug. 7.

PIECE GOODS.

Optimism in the piece goods market continues, and while sentiment induced by the trend of events has a certain influence in creating it, there is now more justification in the actual facts of the case. For one thing the political situation in the north seems upon the point of adjustment—so much is indicated by a revival of inquiry from that quarter—and although little hope is entertained of any real reform in government there is the idea that stability will once more be assured for another period. At the same time there has been the rise in exchange, so welcome to the dealers who are now hoping for higher levels, and even looking forward to them. Even a six shilling tael would dispel a considerable amount of their difficulties, although it would not obviate loss on all their contracts, or any thing like that. Still it would help them considerably. What is of real importance in affecting the general situation is the fact that demand seems at last to be reviving, and is likely to be backed by an abundant harvest. The rice crop at Wuhu is reported to excel even the best of previous years, and elsewhere the crop is also very good. Even the north, where the gravest fears were entertained on account of drought, is now understood to have a reasonably good harvest. In the circumstances the belief is current that next month will see a real revival in demand, with a corresponding rise in the level of prices, which are much below market rates.

While the Korea market has been flat during the week, the trade with Changsha shows signs of a steady improvement. It is still difficult for merchants to arrange the necessary financial facilities for that port, but matters are improving. Tsingtao and Hankow have been the chief buyers during the week, but the demand from Tientsin has reopened, hinting at an early resumption of trade there. At the same time Szechuan is purchasing yarn, which is always a hopeful sign.

While there is a tendency for prices to rise, it is to be noted that quotations offering for Greys appear to be at a lower level than in previous weeks. In some quarters the reason given for this is the prospect of competition from Japanese Greys selling at cut prices. With this exception, however, the tone of the market is thoroughly confident.

THE AUCTIONS.

The improvement of the past few weeks was maintained at the Kungping auction on Tuesday, when Tsingtao and Hankow were the chief buyers. Prices for Blacks and Fancies were stronger, but both Greys and Whites were slightly weaker. There is every indication that with the clearance of the cheaper cargo dealers will be

forced to a recognition of the need for higher prices.

There was a steadier and more confident tone also at the Ewo auction on Wednesday, only the north showing any disinclination to do business. Italians and Fancies were both up, while Greys and Whites were steady. There were increased offerings at the auction, but a number of lots of Whites were withdrawn.

At the Yuenfong auction on Thursday 658 packages were offered for sale. Black Italians were up 1½ mace, White Shirtings were steady, while Grey Shirtings were ¾ mace lower. Reds were stronger. Bidding was keen, and deliveries have been good.

COTTON.

While the reports to hand continue to indicate that the cotton crop in China is likely to be a record, few transactions are taking place, and there is much more speculation than real business.

Deliveries of yarn, however, are numerous, and indications are that the country is bare of the commodity. For the time being the north is out of the market, but Up River and in the south the demand is plentiful. In sympathy with the lower price in Japan, local yarn is down Tls. 5 or Tls. 6 this week, although no fresh transactions have taken place at these rates. The Indian yarn market is dull.

In their weekly cotton report Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son say:—

China Cotton.—The undertone of the market during the past week was on the easy side due to continuance of favourable crop advices from the major portion of the cotton belt. Chihli and Shantung Provinces, however, are not sharing similar encouraging reports for reasons already stated in our previous circulars.

Latest advices from India are very encouraging indeed. As a matter of fact, as conditions are at present a bumper crop is looked forward to, and in sympathy therewith prices have receded some Rs. 15 per Khandy. The Department of Agriculture report places the condition of the growing crop in the United States at 74.1, putting quite a new phase in the situation for the new crop, and, in consequence, spot receded 50 points and October 76 points.

As regards exports, Japan's well supplied for the next 10 to 12 months, and what with the continued rise in silver, and the weak situation on the Indian market, we feel safe in predicting that exports if any will only consist of the very short staple grown in Chihli and Shantung Provinces.

In summing up the situation, therefore, we are still of the opinion that prices must recede further, if present favourable weather continues from now on and through picking time.

TEA.

Black Tea.—The market shows no improvement.

Green Tea.—Country teas.—A

small business done in "Lines" at steady rates.

Figures as under.

Green Tea:—

Arrivals	96,960 h/c
Settlements	38,420 "
Stocks	58,540 "

Pingsueys.—Nothing doing.

SILK.

The rise in exchange has put a stop to what business there was. The Chinese seem to be holding their prices much firmer, as they are retaining a good deal for native consumption, especially re-reels, in the interior. Accordingly although there is nothing doing the local market is very firm and very steady.

The Lyons market is about Tls. 200 behind the local market.

SEED.

In sesamum seed it is reported that a few hundred tons have changed hands at somewhat lower limits.

Business with European markets is impossible at present rates of exchange.

HIDES.

There is no business to record in hides.

Hankow Trade

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, reporting on trade in their circular of July 28 state:

Finance and Money Market.—A very quiet week with no bills offering and little or no demand. A little inter-bank business made its appearance on the 22nd. Tails T.T. on Shanghai, Chinese Market fell to 96.425. Foreign Banks quoted 96.75, but there was very little demand. Dollars closed easy at 70.05—70.25. Interest 4 per cent. Changsha exchange, nominal.

Exports.—The market is dull and there is nothing of interest to report.

Imports.—The market for piece goods holds its own as regards prices which are, however, quite nominal in the complete absence of business. There will be no improvement for at least a month.

THE NAURU PHOSPHATES

No Case for League of Nations

London, July 29.

Lord Milner, in the course of his speech moving the second reading of the Nauru Island Agreement Bill, contended that it was a complete mistake to suppose that an agreement such as this needed to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations. Article 22 of the Covenant was never intended to be applied to Nauru.

Lord Emmot rejected Lord Milner's argument that the Government was equally entitled with private individuals to make the purchase, pointing out that the latter would not be a member of the League of Nations. He asked why Canada, India and South

Africa should be debarred from getting any of the phosphate deposits and condemned the policy as contrary to the "open door."

AUSTRALIAN OBJECTIONS.

Lord Milner, replying, said that, when the question of the disposal of the ex-German Colonies arose, there was very strong opposition in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to mandating territories in their immediate neighbourhood.

The Dominions had shown very good reasons, Lord Milner said, why contiguous territories should simply be incorporated with them. The only point on which everybody was agreed was the justification of depriving Germany of these territories, because of the manner in which the natives had been treated. The Dominions replied that if the Allies were only concerned with the proper treatment of natives they were quite willing to accept the mandate to that extent.

There was no technicality involved in the arrangement, proceeded the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Nauru Island and Southwest Africa were deliberately handed over to the mandatories, with provisions clearly drawn. Their sovereignty was unlimited, except regarding the protection of natives.

Lord Milner declared that the questions regarding Nauru Island would never have arisen, if a difference had not existed between Australia and New Zealand regarding which should be the mandatory.

The Nauru Island Agreement Bill passed the second reading.—Reuter.

American Demand for Oil

Washington, Ju'y 29.

The State Department has made representations to Great Britain with a view to securing equal opportunities for American citizens in the development of oilfields in mandated countries, including Mesopotamia. The United States Government are seeking information regarding the Anglo-French oil agreements, especially the pre-war agreement, and the extent of Governmental control of oilfields.

It is understood that the United States Government holds that the war-time inter-Allied system of rationing raw materials is no longer necessary and that ordinary business rules should prevail.—Reuter.

UPPER YANGTZE TRADE

A New Steamship Co.

A new American steamship company has recently been organized to engage in the freight and passenger business between Ichang and Chungking. The name of the company is the American-West China Navigation Co., and the chief shareholders are: the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Messrs. B. C. Haile, H. E. Gibson, L. Jacob, Wm. S. Fleming, J. S. Dolan, F. R. Sites, Capt. Drennan, and Dr. N. L. Downs. The steamer formerly

known as the Hope of China, but re-christened Mei Shun, has been purchased and is now up river ready to begin her first voyage. Mr. H. E. Gibson, one of the directors of the company, left here for Ichang last week to complete arrangements for the company's operations.

Opposition to U. S. Shipping Bill

The Seattle Port Commission has adopted a resolution recommending that section 28 of the Jones Merchant Marine Bill be repealed on account of the discrimination against foreign lines and cargoes coming from the East Coast. The section in question allows a preferential railway freight rate on goods carried in American bottoms.

S. M. R. Debentures

The South Manchuria Railway Co., for obtaining funds for its enterprises, has decided to issue debentures to the amount of Y.15,000,000 from August 2 to 7 at Y.97, with interest at 7 per cent., under the guarantee of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai Ichi, Jugo, Kogyo, and four other banks.

Harvester Co.'s Capital

New York, July 30.

The shareholders of the International Harvester Co. have voted an increase in preferred stock of \$40,000,000 and in common stock of \$50,000,000. It is proposed out of the new shares to set aside \$20,000,000 common stock and \$40,000,000 preferred stock for a share of ownership plan, which will be open to 40,000 employees of the company in the United States and Canada.—Reuter.

Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., general managers of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., announce that an interim dividend of Tls. 15 per share will be paid for the half-year ended June 30 to shareholders registered on the books of the company on August 14. The transfer books of the company will be closed from August 10 to 14, both days inclusive.

Kailan Coal

The output of the Kailan mines for the week ended July 17 was 87,768 tons; the sales for the same period were 55,911 tons.

Langkat Oil

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij etc. in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for July was 798 tons.

London Rubber Prices

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. yesterday received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker & Co. dated London, July 29:—

Average spot price standard quality ribbed smoked sheet 1/9.

Average spot price standard quality first crêpe 1/8.

Market quiet.

Rubber Outputs

	June	July
	lb.	lb.
Alma	30,000	30,000
Amherst	3,522	1,312
Anglo-Dutch	85,000	73,000
Anglo-Java	193,700	194,000
Ayer Tawah	26,782	36,613
Batu Anam	22,002	23,567
Bukit Toh Alang	25,693	27,216
Bute	19,760	21,000
Chemor United	28,420	31,361
Chempedak	13,000	14,200
Cheng	14,155	14,521
Consolidated	54,630	65,732
Dominion	35,329	31,326
Gula-Kalumpang	142,000	147,000
Java Consolidated	64,700	75,100
Kamunting	24,297	28,888
Kapayang	15,089	15,345
Karan	10,500	12,000
Kota Bahroe	41,900	43,560
Kroewoek	49,000	39,000
Kapala Islands	12,035	13,655
Langkats	61,882	79,685
Padang	19,000	24,000
Pengkalan Durian	17,300	20,191
Permata	4,584	—
Repah	20,000	15,000
Samagaga	25,600	30,000
See Kee	16,314	14,872
Senawang	15,124	18,851
Semambu	16,861	22,000
Shanghai Klebang	12,830	13,536
Shanghai Malay	26,769	37,931
Shanghai Sumatra	53,786	62,000
Shanghai Pahang	19,290	21,967
Shanghai Kelantan	13,300	15,700
Shanghai Seremban	11,085	12,753
Sua Manggis	16,700	20,268
Sungala	7,874	9,113
Sungei Dur	31,614	32,061
Taiping	9,525	—
Tanah Merah	29,300	31,500
Tebong	80,000	75,000
Ulobri	4,491	4,736
Ziangbe	52,900	52,000

Amherst Estate was tapping 12 days only in July.

In addition to the output of 147,000 of dry rubber, Messrs. Ilbert & Co., local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, have received information from their Penang agents that the amount of rubber shipped during July was 111,084 lb., the number of cocoanuts harvested was 520,000, and the rainfall 6 in.

Repah decrease is due to drought.

Activity in Paper Market

The market for foreign paper in Japan, which was in a chaotic condition on account of the slump, has been gradually recovering, thanks, 'it is said, to the skilful measures taken by Japanese manufacturers as well as the shortage of supply in Europe and America, says a Kobe market report.

Recent orders from Australia for newsprint in immense quantities

have reached Japan and have greatly strengthened the tone, together with a recent telegram reporting the 'increasing demand for newsprint in Canada and America, where the general situation is firmness itself, while the reduction to ashes of some 10,000 tons of paper by the recent fires in the Kokura and Kiso factories has added to the activity.

An advance of above 10 per cent. has been made over the quotation at the beginning of July.

Korea's Foreign Trade

The foreign trade in Korea (as shown by the 14 Customs Houses in the peninsula) during the first six months of the current year, is reported to stand at Y.105,966,639 in exports, and Y.145,100,497 in imports, the total being Y.251,067,136.

As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year these figures show an increase of Y.27,617,549 or something above 12 per cent. in total. Concerning the tendency of the trade, some commodities grew in quantity or in number, while others diminished, but on the whole the rate of increase is less than that of 1918 or 1919, the cause being the echo of the depression in Japan.

WORLD'S TRADE RECORDS

A Japanese Production

We have received a goodly-sized volume entitled "Glimpses of the South Seas and India," being one of a series of the World's Trade Records and Japan Trade Records, issued by the Taikansha, Tokio. It is difficult to know how to classify this publication, but presumably it is intended as a handbook to trade and commerce. It was preceded last year by "Glimpses of China," and the present volume deals with the Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, the Straits Settlements and Malay States, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Borneo, India, Burma, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands.

Chapters on history and geography are given, and while comments are made as to recent progress in the countries dealt with, the remarks on trade and statistical returns are such as might be culled from any Customs publications. As a consequence, from the point of view of a merchant desiring particular and detailed information, the book does not go very far, and while in many respects produced in an attractive form, it is, we very much fear, unlikely to prove of the first value as a book of reference in commerce generally. A great deal of the information set forth will be found in school histories and geographies, and the ever-spreading scope of government trade reports is likely to keep the merchant more in touch with the possibilities of commerce in the far countries of the world than can such a work as this. Nevertheless it presents pleasant and not too heavy reading, and taken in conjunction with the

usual trade publications of the countries concerned, might prove useful to the travelling merchant.

In one respect the author, Mr. T. Kawata, makes a bad blunder. In his introduction he says, "Australia who extended a helping hand to the Allied Powers in the war by sending half a million of men is now insisting upon her prejudicious view as to the management of the Pacific Islands and her obstinate attitude has resulted in

the injury of Japan's dignity." There is absolutely no occasion for the introduction of such a partisan statement into a work of this kind, and coming at the very opening, it may not have the most benevolent effect on Australian readers. Fortunately it is an isolated instance.

Published by the Taikansha, No. 5 Kanda, Tokio, the agents for the book are Messrs. Kelly & Walsh and the Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha.

SHANGHAI'S IMPORT TRADE

Figures for June Quarter—British and American Increase—A Record in Shipping

Herewith we publish statistics showing the most important items of import into Shanghai during the quarter ending June 30.

In reviewing the import trade of Shanghai from Great Britain and the U.S.A. in so far as the items scheduled below are concerned, it may be stated that there has been a general increase when compared with the previous quarter.

Japan's figures, however, remain at approximately the same level, although, when compared with those immediately preceding the boycott, they show a very large decrease, in fact during the month of May, 1919, Japanese imports reached practically the same figures as those for the full quarter under review.

For Great Britain, cotton and wool fabrics are more by 1,300,000 yards; piece goods by 120,000 pieces; machinery by H.K. Tls. 400,000 and metals 40,000 piculs. The U.S.A. holds a big lead in the two last named items.

India-Hongkong and Norway and Sweden lead respectively with cotton yarn, sugar, and paper. Imports of paper were two and a half times greater than for the March quarter, which should tend very materially to relieve any shortage there may have been of that commodity.

Treasure.—Total imports were H.K. Tls. 17,912,268 as against H.K. Tls. 45,000,000 for the preceding quarter. This would seem to reflect the heavy drop in exchange—more especially as of the almost Tls. 18,000,000 for this quarter Tls. 13,000,000 came forward in the month of April.

Coal.—Imports from Japan were 145,000 tons and from China 223,000 tons. The gross imports to Shanghai for the half year were 790,200 tons.

Shipping.—Tonnage entered and cleared for the June quarter was 5,480,681 tons, constituting a record for any quarter. The half year's total was 10,574,657 tons, also a record.

Schedule.

Article	Quantity	Great Britain	Japan	U. S. A.
Clothing	Doz.	191,135	117,044	—
Cotton and Wood Fabrics	Yds.	4,506,387	948,682	97,526
Gunnies	Pieces	—	934,869	—
Lumber	Feet	—	6,803,000	10,482,000
Machinery	H.K. Tls.	727,877	141,623	1,081,810
Matches	Gross.	—	424,024	—
Metals	Piculs	362,339	60,005	657,340
Oil	Gals.	—	—	2,806,000
Paints	do	3,620	—	9,934
Paints	Piculs	5,614	481	1,886
Paper	do	7,981	41,588	54,005
Piece Goods	Pieces	2,541,467	886,807	118,243
Sugar	Piculs	—	124,128	—
Umbrellas	Pieces	—	343,423	—
Yarn (Cotton)	Piculs	—	19,223	—
Treasure	Hk. Tls.	1,593,552	578,626	13,628,114

The following special items also deserve notice:—

From	Article	Amount
Canada	Treasure	H. K. Tls. 2,111,976
India	Yarn	Piculs 117,102
Hongkong	Sugar	Piculs 205,724
Norway and Sweden	Paper	Piculs 131,166

Shipping Record.

(Exclusive of steam launches and junks) Quarter ended June 30, 1920.		
	Tons.	Percentage.
Great Britain	2,083,255	38.
Japan	1,522,881	27.8
China	969,658	17.7
United States	620,226	11.3
All Others	284,661	5.2
Quarter's Total	5,480,681	
March Quarter's Total	5,093,976	
Half Year's Total	10,574,657	Tons—A Record

Oil and Fuel at Panama

Shipping men may be interested in an official announcement by the Panama Canal Board that they will hereafter engage to supply coal and oil to meet the needs of those ships only which transit the Canal, or which form connecting links with Canal ports.

From June 1, 1920, and until further notice, Canal ports therefore cannot be considered as bunkering ports for vessels which call there merely for fuel.

In addition to the facilities the Panama Canal Board are offering, private companies are reported to have stocks of fuel there. The weekly paper which is issued in the Canal-Zone mentions that the price of Diesel oil supplied by private companies had advanced to \$4 per barrel. The situation is such that it is most advisable that vessels requiring Diesel oil should make arrangements in advance of arrival, for delivery, as supplies are very limited, and private companies are protecting steamer lines which have fuel contracts with them.

Shipping in Seattle

According to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, cargo movement to the East among other places has been heavy and promises to be more so since the announcement was made of a substantial lowering of lumber rates. On the other hand, however, cargo from the East is very scarce, partially due to the depression still existing in Japan.

Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has intimated that the first of the five 535-ft., 21,000 ton passenger steamships allocated to the Pacific Steamship Co. for operation on the Seattle-Oriental route will be ready for delivery on September 28. It is possible that the remaining four will be handed over by the end of the year.

Among the cargo shipped from Seattle to the East during July was a considerable quantity of cotton mill machinery.

Inflated Cotton Shares

Sir Herbert Dixon, says the "Daily Mail," presiding at a meeting of the Five Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association in Manchester, spoke of the recent speculation in Lancashire mills and said: "I can only compare this movement to the South Sea Bubble, and the day of reckoning will come as surely as it did in that wild period of speculation."

"In my opinion an inevitable reduction of values must take place, leading to an enforced writing down again of capital and a consequent serious loss to the present buyers. I do not blame the sellers, who, being human, naturally accept a profit of from 200 to 500 per cent. On the other hand, all my sympathy is with the buyers of what I look upon as inflated share."

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week

ended August 4, 1920, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1920.	1919.
Gross receipts	\$48,100.52	\$39,872.04
Loss by currency depreciation	13,078.85	10,066.34
Effective receipts	\$35,021.67	\$29,785.70
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.48	26.36
Car miles run	95,121	90,245
Passengers carried	2,155,966	1,832,505

ACCORDING to the publicity bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University, and formerly American Minister to Holland, states that the only hostility expressed by Japan towards the United States is that displayed by a small and "yellow" section of the press. After his visit to Japan he has returned with the conclusion that the sentiment of Japan is intensely cordial and friendly towards America.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account
\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS STERLING AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS STERLING AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 4,500 ACCOUNTS

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA

Policies free from all unnecessary conditions and restrictions. Reduction of Premiums for Home Residences

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

NOVEL MORTGAGE ACTION

Plaintiff Fails to Recover

His Honour Judge Skinner Turner gave judgement at H. M. Supreme Court on July 30 in the case of H. Y. Chai v. West End Estates Ltd., which was an action to recover Tls. 16,527.50, the difference in interest between the contract rate and the rate allowed to plaintiff on Tls. 55,000 by his bankers, the latter sum being the amount involved in an unconcluded loan transaction.

His Lordship said: In February of this year the defendant Company was in need of money: they were being pressed to pay off a mortgage on their properties. Through one Cumine, a director, they were in communication with the plaintiff, who already held a second mortgage on the properties. He agreed to lend them Tls. 55,000 on March 31, 1920, on certain terms contained in a letter of February 12. To these terms Cumine on behalf of the defendants agreed, and the transaction appeared to be closed. The interest demanded by the plaintiff was undoubtedly high, just about 20 per cent. On March 16, the defendant refused to carry out the bargain and the plaintiff sues for damages for this breach of the contract.

Now I am satisfied that a breach of a contract to borrow money gives rise to an action for damages: and the measure of these damages is the loss sustained by the lender in consequence of the borrower's default. Several defences have been raised to the claim: principally that there was a new condition sought to be imposed by the plaintiff and that the defendant would not, therefore, agree; that the damages are not proved and in any event as claimed are too remote. It is also claimed that the contract is harsh and unconscionable and that this Court in its equitable jurisdiction will relieve the defendants from its onerous terms. On this last point it is enough to say that I can find no case anywhere approaching this one where a Court of Equity has interfered. The defendants were being pressed for money, that is true; but they were business people, going into the transaction with their eyes open and knowing the position fully. They had agreed to heavy terms, if you like, for their money; but that is not enough to induce the Court to interfere. There is nothing in this case to lead one to suspect constructive fraud or any thing of that sort: and it certainly does not come within the principles laid down in *Nevil v. Snelling* (15 Ch. Div. 679).

As to the damages, if the defendants have broken the contract, the plaintiff is entitled to some damages; and surely they must be

based in some measure upon the rate of interest agreed in the contract. Some such damages cannot be held to be too remote, but I am not clear at all how to ascertain the true damages in a case like this. It is an unusual form of action though well known to the books: the contract is one which will never be specifically enforced, and the Court can only award damage or breach of such a contract, as was stated by the M. R. in *Rogers v. Challis*, 29, L. J. Ch 240 upon the evidence of the amount of damages the plaintiff has sustained. In the view I take, it is not necessary to go further on this point; but I should like to emphasize what I said in the course of the trial as to evidence necessary. Plaintiffs who sue for damages for breach of a contract have to prove three things (1) the contract, (2) the breach and (3) the damages: and in considering the last matter, the measure of damage in each case must be considered. When I was at the bar, it was usual for counsel to advise on evidence before a case went to trial: what Dr. Blake Odgers calls the most important piece of work a junior barrister has to do. This necessitated a full consideration of what had to be proved at the hearing, in view of the pleadings and any admission made. Had more attention been paid to this in the present case, I should not have been left so much in the air on the subject of damages as is now the case.

But the main defence, and one on which I hold the defence has succeeded is that the plaintiff himself reopened the matter on February 19 after the defendants' acceptance and thereby gave the defendants an opportunity to escape. What happened? The plaintiff wrote demanding an official statement (i.e., one from the Company) of the rentals obtained from the company's properties, and stating that these rentals must sufficiently cover the interest on the loan or the sum of the loan will be reduced—"which please note." What is the real meaning of this? The original offer was "I will lend you so much money on terms"—answer: "I accept your terms." Then comes the letter which can only be interpreted as "I withdraw that offer, and offer you the same amount provided your official list of rentals covers the interest on that amount; if not, I will only lend you such a sum as will be covered for its interest by those rentals." And to that letter the plaintiff attached great importance, for he writes again on March 9, demanding an answer to it and referring to the loan as a "proposed" loan: and the letter of March 16—which is the letter complained of—was written after a further verbal request for an answer. It may well be that the defendants could have held the plaintiff to his original offer; but they did not do so. They correctly interpreted, as I hold, that letter to be a withdrawal of the old offer and a substitution of a new offer to which they did

not agree; and to which they were in no wise bound to agree.

There must be judgement for the defendants with costs.

Mr. L. K. Kentwell appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring for defendants.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

Mr. Arthur Montagu Preston was admitted to practice by his Honour Judge Skinner Turner at H.M. Supreme Court last Friday.

Application on his behalf was made by Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting Crown Advocate, who informed the Court that Mr. Preston was admitted as a solicitor to the Supreme Court of England in 1911. Mr. Goldring, a member of the local Bar, had filed an affidavit stating that he had known Mr. Preston during the last six years, during part of which he had been practising as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Mr. Preston had served as a Captain in H. M. Forces until May of this year, when he was repatriated to China. His original certificate was not now in his possession, but he believed it to be in the registry of the Hongkong Court.

His Lordship said he had much pleasure in admitting Mr. Preston to practise. The original certificate would have to be produced within six months.

LOONGMOW ACCIDENT INQUIRY

Important Judgement

Our Ichang correspondent sends us the following extremely interesting finding and order of the Naval Court held at Ichang in connexion with the recent accident in the Gorges to the str. Loongmow when she struck a cliff, damaged her bows and was only brought back in safety to Ichang by the high skill of her Captain and officers. The Court bestows high praise on the latter as also on some Chinese members of the crew, all named, but severely censures the vessel's steering gear.

Finding and order of a Naval Court held at Ichang on July 23, 24, 25 and 28 1920, to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the British steamship Loongmow of Shanghai, official number 142,189, near Tienhoupan in the Ichang Gorge on July 14, whereby much damage to the bows of the said vessel ensued and to investigate the cause of such grounding and to inquire into the conduct of the Master, officers and crew of the said vessel.

The Loongmow is a steam vessel of 674.78 tons registered tonnage, built at Shanghai in 1920 and belonging to that port.

It appears from the evidence given before this court that she sailed from Chungking on July 12 bound for Ichang with a general cargo and a crew of 57 all told as well as 151 passengers. The river was high and falling. The vessel

steered satisfactorily but the wheel worked stiffly and to remedy this the steam pressure on the steering engine was increased from 110 to 115 pounds per square inch. The revolution varied from 200 to 230 giving speeds between 11½ and 13 knots. At the time of the accident the revolutions were 220.

INTO THE CLIFF AT 20 KNOTS.

On the day of the accident, July 14, the vessel proceeded from Kueifu at 5 a.m. where the ship had anchored at noon the previous day in order to wait for the conditions of the river to improve. Since midnight the water had fallen three feet. At 9.23 a.m. the corner at Shihpai was rounded with six degrees of star-board helm. This is a right-angled turn and is the last bad one: further down stream the navigation is comparatively easy. At 9.28 a.m. when in the middle of the river the ship commenced to pay off to starboard. To counteract this starboard helm was ordered by the pilot and almost immediately afterwards the Captain ordered hard a starboard and stopped the port engine. The ship, however, refused to answer her helm and crashed bows on into the cliff at about 20 knots. Just before striking the Captain had put both engines to full astern. The quartermaster immediately previous to the accident had told the pilot that the steering gear was not working. The forepart of the ship was wrecked and some cargo damaged: two Chinese in the fore-castle were seriously hurt, one dying in hospital some days afterwards. The ship rebounded from the cliff and swung with her stern down the river and in this manner she was navigated to Ichang.

Immediately after the accident, the Captain told the Chief Engineer that the steering gear had not been working: the latter at once tested the steering engine and finding it correct reported the same to the bridge, when it was found that the steering gear was all right. Neither the Captain nor the Chief Engineer had ever been entirely satisfied with the steering gear owing to excessive vibration and the number of turns necessary to put the wheel over.

NO BLAME TO ANY ABOARD.

The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated finds as follows:—

That the Master, Sidney Hall, appears to have navigated his vessel throughout in a seamanlike and proper manner and when the casualty occurred to have done everything in his power to avert the accident.

That the Court sees no ground for blaming the conduct or judgement of the master, the officers, the pilot or crew, either before, during or after the accident.

The Court desires to place on record its high opinion of the good seamanship and able management of the Master, Sidney Hall, in getting the ship down to Ichang, and of the Chief Officer, Mr. H. M. Higgs and the Chief Engineer,

Mr. W. P. Cook, who in trying circumstances very efficiently performed their duties, and of the three Chinese engineers, Sung Chung-mow, Chung King-sang, Yue Ching-yun, and of the oiler, Mow Ah-mow.

The Court further finds that the accident was due to a failure of the steering gear: that the failure of the steering gear was due to the weakness of the steering engine bed which caused excessive vibration: that this excessive vibration had damaged the steering control and hunting gear and that this damage permitted the steam steering wheel on the bridge to be put over without the proper corresponding movements of the rudder.

Had the locking pin in the hand wheel been out, it would have nullified the steam steering gear and thus caused the accident.

The Court finds that the locking pin had not been out despite the fact that the safety pin was out. There is no evidence to show how the latter came out, but as the vessel had made two complete journeys up to, and one down from Chungking without any safety pin, which was only fitted by the ship's staff three days previously at that place, the Court does not consider that the fact of its being out has any bearing on the accident.

The Court further finds that the state of the river did not make navigation on July 12, 13 and 14 unduly hazardous: that the strength of the current and the navigational difficulties of the river did not contribute to the accident except in so far that the current being with the ship increased the force of impact on grounding.

STEERING SYSTEM CENSURED.

The Court desires especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade and the owners of the vessel to the fact that the steering arrangements of the Loongmow have shown themselves to be inefficient for the turbulent and narrow waters of the Upper Yangtze and the Court recommends that either the entire design and arrangements should be reconsidered or that the existing fittings should be modified or added to as follows:—

- Steering Engine Bed strengthened.
- Steering control rods and gearing enclosed and suitable inspection doors provided.
- Worm barrel fitted instead of gypsy.
- Position of hand wheel altered so that it can be readily seen from the bridge at all times.
- The hand wheel should be enclosed or screened in and proper safety arrangements should be fitted to the hand wheel locking pin to prevent it working out or falling back.
- The steam wheel should not require more than eight turns to bring the rudders from hard a starboard to hard a port.
- The steam gear should be able with the ship steaming at full speed to bring the rudders from hard a starboard to hard a port in not more than 20 seconds.
- An indicator should be fitted on the bridge worked directly from

the rudder head to show the position of the rudders.

- The rudder area should be increased.

The Court recommends that whilst ordinary steam and steering trials should be made in Shanghai, no vessel should be allowed to trade on the Upper River without a final trial above Ichang, the action of a ship in quiet water such as on the Lower River being totally different to what it is in the turbulent waters of the Upper Yangtze.

A WITNESS'S PERILOUS JOURNEY.

Whilst Captain Plant as a British subject had no option but to attend on being summoned as an expert witness, the Court desires to place on record its high appreciation of the efforts he has made to come to it. In spite of the river being in high flood and rising, he set out from his residence 48 miles from Ichang in a native boat, which was subsequently wrecked, and he had to spend several days at a place where no accommodation was available for foreigners. When the river began to fall he procured a small "red boat" and made an exceedingly perilous journey to Ichang in order that the Court should not be delayed.

The expenses of this Court fixed at £24/17/- and \$58.95 or \$307.45 in all are approved, and the Master, Sidney Hall, is ordered to pay them. The Court is unable to order the owners to pay as they are not present. It would, however, point out that this Naval Court has been convened at their express request and after they had been informed by the Master of the Loongmow, who concurred in the opinion, that H. M. Consul and the Senior Naval Officer did not consider one necessary in view of Article I (c) of the Instructions relating to Naval Courts 1912 issued by the Board of Trade, Foreign Office and Admiralty.

In making the above order the Court, therefore, desires to record its opinion that the expenses should be repaid to the Master, Sidney Hall, in full by the owners.

Dated at Ichang this 25th day of July, 1920.

(Signed) J. L. SMITH,
President of Naval Court and
H.B.M. Consul at Ichang.

(Signed) ROLAND A. CLARK,
Lieutenant Commander, Royal
Navy, commanding H. M. S.
Woodlark and Senior Naval
Officer, Ichang.

(Signed) RUSSELL A. BELL-SYER,
Master, S. S. Hungfu, Lieutenant
Commander, Royal Navy (retired)

CHING Kwen-ngoo, secretary of the Chinese City Court, has been placed under arrest, says the Chinese press. Ching is alleged to be the middleman in the recent prison scandal where bribes were received and certain prisoners were released before their terms expired.

DRINK AND ILLNESS

Sharp Sentence on Seamen

At H. M. Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. G. W. King, Frank Farnan, oiler, John Patrick Wiseman, donkeyman, and Arthur Robert Boyne, oiler, were charged with wilful and continued neglect of duty as members of the engine room staff of the str. Poleric.

They pleaded not guilty.

Det. Sgt. McDermott gave evidence of arrest, and said that when the charge was read over to the men they denied it.

Farnan—Were we sober?

Witness—You appeared to be getting over the influence of drink.

George Milbank, master of the Poleric, said the men would not do their duty when called upon. It always happened when they came into port. Farnan had been practically off duty since the vessel arrived here on the previous Sunday. These three men were brought before the Consul, and afterwards witness said he would overlook what they had done if they would make a fresh start, but they carried on as before.

His Worship—You gave them a chance, and they would not take it.

Boyne was allowed to stand down, on asking that his case should be taken separately.

AN UNFAIR SUGGESTION.

Farnan having stated that he did two days' work, his Worship observed that that was nothing to boast about, when the company had paid him to do five days' work.

David Kennedy, second engineer, said the men had specified jobs, and were not asked to work merely to fill up time.

Farnan alleged that "they could do nothing right," because, joining the ship in New York, they got as much money as the second engineer.

His Worship—The fact that you are getting as much money as the engineer is no excuse for getting drunk.

Mr. Kennedy said he had never said a word to the men about the amount of money they were getting.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to his conduct in other ports, Farnan said he did not go "on the binge" at San Francisco because it was "dry."

Further questioning the men as to their reasons for neglecting their duty, his Worship observed that he could see no excuse. Conduct such as this would upset the discipline of the whole Mercantile Marine.

The case against Boyne was then taken, and the fourth engineer stated that he had only seen the defendant at work once since the ship arrived in Shanghai. He told witness that he "would make it as hot as h— for him" when they got out to sea again.

LENIENCY IMPOSSIBLE.

Other evidence having been given, and defendant allowed much latitude in questions, his Worship

said he would like to give the defendants a chance, but he did not see how he could pass a light sentence.

Farnan—Can't you give us a chance?

His Worship—No. I'm afraid I can't. If there is going to be any sort of discipline on board ship there must be men who will work. Not one of you has made any accusation against your officers as to harsh treatment. I was waiting for it, and should have inquired into it. You seem to have gone on in your own way, just making yourselves incapable of work. You are well paid, and you have no excuse of being unfairly treated. You will have to go to prison for six weeks.

"That's hard lines," one of the prisoners observed. And another: "It is hard lines, for a Britisher to be treated in this way."

DOG LICENSING OUTSIDE THE SETTLEMENT

At H.M. Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. G. W. King, L. D. D'Aquino was summoned for keeping a dog without a licence.

Inspector Mackenzie appeared for the Police, and P. C. Fry gave evidence as to defendant admitting he had no licence.

Defendant, in answer to his Worship, stated that he was living in Haskell Road outside the Settlement limits. Last year he took out a licence, for another dog.

Inspector Mackenzie pointed out that, although by-law 34, under which defendant was summoned, referred to dogs "within the limits of the Settlement," the police had no alternative but to take out a summons. Defendant had the advantage of Municipal Roads and water supply, and paid a percentage of taxes. If defendant had lost his dog he would probably not have applied to the Paoshan police to recover it. A number of residents outside the Settlement took out licences for their dogs.

His Worship—They may do. But the point is, if they do not, they cannot be punished under this by-law.

Inspector Mackenzie—We can summon them for having an unmuzzled dog on the outlying roads.

His Worship—Yes, because the roads are the private property of the Municipal Council.

Inspector Mackenzie—The defendant could not take his dog out without using a Municipal road.

His Worship—Supposing the dog is properly muzzled?

Inspector Mackenzie—We can stop him and ask to see his licence.

His Worship—No. According to this by-law you can only interfere in the case of an unmuzzled dog.

Defendant stated that he took out a licence last year, but he had since been told that it was not necessary in the case of people living outside the Settlement.

His Worship said this hardly seemed fair to other ratepayers who had to pay. He must hold that in the circumstances defendant need not take out a licence, but he did so reluctantly, and subject possibly to further consideration if another similar case came before him. Avoidance of payment of the licence did not show a very nice spirit on the part of people who, whilst living outside the Settlement, enjoyed all its advantages.

Defendant said he did pay some taxes.

His Worship—Quite so, and I think you ought to pay this one. In case of trouble, I have no doubt you would come inside the Settlement for protection.

At the American Consular Court, Mr. N. L. Lurton fined C. J. Klinck, of 24 Range Road, \$1 and costs for keeping a dog without a licence.—Inspector Mackenzie appeared for the Police.

At the Netherlands Consular Court on Tuesday afternoon, similar cases were heard against J. Salzwedel, No. 28 Quinsan Road, and Mrs. G. Manikus, No. 22a North Szechuen Road. Inspector Mackenzie appeared for the Police, and defendants were fined \$2 each.

MIXED COURT NOTES

Tubercular Meat Conviction

The Sanitary Board officials brought a native butcher before the Mixed Court authorities on Wednesday and charged him with a breach of the Public Markets Regulations in that he, being the licensed owner of a stall in Hongkew market, did unlawfully keep on his stall for sale a carcass of beef, tubercular infected, which was unfit for human food, and which on the day previous to its seizure had been rejected at the Municipal Slaughterhouse.

Chief-Inspector Kilner, of the Sanitary Department, said that on the 26th of last month accused killed the cow in question. Witness examined the carcass and, finding it infected with tuberculosis, condemned it. The following morning it was found exhibited for sale at his stall. It was a very serious offence.

Accused maintained that the meat was in good condition.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THEFTS FROM AUTOMOBILES.

A gang of four men appeared charged with a long list of depredations. They had confessed to a score of these. They specialized in robbing motor-cars and private rickshas temporarily unattended and, from time to time, they changed the venue of their operations. Stiff sentences were passed, two of the quartette being ordered four years each, a third three years, and the fourth—who disposed of the booty in second hand stores—six months.

The Book Page

NOTES BY THE WAY

Concerning Novels

Except for the lightest of light literature reading is out of fashion in these days. The temperature forbids other than flirtation with a novel. "Serious" reading is off. We simply don't want to be bothered with "questions" of this or any other day. Has not even the "Quest" society ceased its intellectual labour! In due course when the evenings draw in and a less enervating temperature encourages the age-old illusion that there are things that really matter, we shall all of us—that is to say, all who are condemned to perpetual wandering in the world of books—take up the pilgrimage and follow after the wise, a little short of breath perhaps, but still courageously, when the mood is on. Meanwhile, we are permitted to take a holiday and indulge the heresy that a new novel is of more importance than a new philosophy.

"ONE OF THEM."

Talking of new novels: those who have not yet made acquaintance with Gilbert Frankau's story in verse—"One of Them"—should hasten to obtain a copy. The thing has been in circulation for some time now, but it not altogether widely known and is certainly new in the sense of being an original conception and a somewhat bold departure on a new line. Only recently dare a novelist venture to present his wares in the form of verse. This is one of the curious effects of the war. Verse is in fashion now. The emotional needs of great days demanded lyrical treatment, and poets responded liberally. "One of Them" is a clever piece of mordant criticism, has a gorgeous "flapper" for heroine, and a host of supers drawn from The Smart Set. The tale is delightfully told; the verse buoyant and overflowing with piquant allusion to people and affairs of the day. It should delight even the most confirmed anti-metrician. The lines go with a pace. Mr. Frankau has no time for tedious ambiguities. He gets on with his story, and as critic deals some shrewd blows.

HENRY JAMES.

Does anyone read Henry James in these days? The London Literary journals are devoting much space to this Anglo-American celebrity in the world of letters, and attempts are being made to set a final value on his work. Henry James novels are probably the most "difficult" ever written. It was said of him, with some truth, that he wrote fiction like a philosopher, whilst his brother, Professor William James—the brilliant ex-

ponent of Pragmatism—wrote philosophy like a novelist. The contrast is strikingly shown by comparison of a chapter or two from "The Golden Bowl" and any one of the Professors' shorter essays on psychology. Such a comparison shows the novelist almost painfully involved in elaborate and minute analysis, while the philosopher gaily pursues abstract ideas, presents them in a clear, picturesque style, and almost convinces the unaccustomed reader that the abstract is a thing at which one need not necessarily blanch.

CHARMING—BUT UNSALEABLE.

It seems fairly certain that the work of Henry James is destined for more or less sincere appreciation only by a coterie of the elect. The general reader will assuredly have none of them. The author himself had to admit that he was utterly and hopelessly unsaleable. Not that this fact is a test of quality in literature. It is merely characteristic of the man and his work. Had he been a man of less considerable fortune, destiny would surely have compelled his intimate acquaintance with the less desirable features of Grub Street. As it was, from a charming environment in his beloved Sussex he wrote as genius prompted. He could do no other, and he is, so far as the great majority of readers are concerned, a dead letter. But he has given us a number of very graceful studies. Unlike most novels, all his work demands sustained attention. They are none of them written to be read by literary runners. One must begin with a great deal of patience and an appreciation of style which can rejoice, as no doubt the author rejoiced, over a fine phrase. Perhaps the story most attractive to a reader looking into the novels for the first time would be "The American," the least "literary" of all his productions in most of them, very little happens. The incident is always round the corner, or at the end of a very long lane.

ALL THE TALENT.

The booksellers shelves crowded with the very latest novels make a tempting display. Presentation of the newest literary productions has been carried to perfection. The publishers certainly do their part, and if the artists who design the covers are to be believed, some very fascinating things are being written. It does some time happen that the promise of the picture is not always fulfilled—the fault perhaps of a too enthusiastic draughtsman. But there can be no question as to the high level of talent now concentrated on the business of story telling. How many of the clever youngsters will be heard of in a few years' time? But very few, one may hazard the guess. Hardy and Meredith still tower

above the newer school. Veritable masters are still being hailed, but invariably it appears that the acclamation was somewhat premature.

THE SPLENDID COOLIE

China's Chapter in the War Book

WITH THE CHINKS. By Daryl Klein, with illustrations. John Lane. 6/6 net.

Mr. Klein is a business man who conducted Chinese labourers to France. He describes his experiences in camp at Tsangkou, and then the voyage via Canada and the Panama Canal.

Some will take exception to the title of this book, for a better word than "Chink" might have been used. It must be remembered, however, that the book was published in England, where the greatest sales are likely to be made. To those millions of soldiers in France and Flanders who worked with or saw the Chinese labourers, and who are now in the British Isles, they were always known by that familiar word "Chink." Mr. Klein has shown so much sympathy with the Chinese that he would not willingly have given offence by using a term which, in this country, is not liked, and so the above must be his excuse.

A SPLENDID FELLOW.

Mr. Klein evidently started out with a keen desire to get to the bottom of the Northern coolie and he succeeded not a little. He has endeavoured to show to his readers what a simple splendid fellow the Northern coolie is. Some will say that he is altogether too sympathetic and cannot see anything but good in the coolie. During the first days and weeks it was easy to become enamoured of the workmen who were setting out on the great adventure: very easy to adopt the motherly attitude towards them; they were so childlike and simple. He does compare them with children and, like naughty children, they had to be thoroughly strafed. It was a case of "spare the rod or spoil the child." There appeared to be little chance of their being spoiled!

PERQUISITES.

In his foreword Mr. Klein writes "He (the coolie) is content with the very simplicities of life; he steals, but not overmuch":—Alas that that idea was ever exploded! We remember the wonderful organization in the North of France (there were other nationals concerned besides Chinese) which enabled No. 12 Co. 448 strong with a pay roll of £rs. 14,770 to deposit in the Savings Bank £rs. 51,000 and No. 15 Co. with 283

depositors adding Frs. 30,870.00 to their hoard. Even the sick in No. 30 Hospital with a pay roll of Frs. 750 were able to bank Frs. 2,000.

We are reminded of the sausage machine, so called because a human being went in at one end ragged, filthy and verminous, and came out at the other end clean and with new clothes. The old verminous clothes taken from the recruit were sold on behalf of the British Government. One recruit did not see why his friends should not benefit and he threw his clothes over the fence and ran into the sausage machine naked. Alas, he was turned down by the Doctor as medically unfit and it was in winter!

LANGUAGE AND LEADERSHIP.

There are many who will disagree with Mr. Klein when he says that perhaps the ideal officer does not understand Chinese. Other things being equal, surely an officer knowing the language must be more efficient and of more use than one not knowing it. Mr. Klein throughout the book gives 5 illustrations showing that without a knowledge of Chinese an officer is at a great disadvantage. On pp. 51, when trouble arose, Mr. Klein tells of how the Commandant of the camp (we recognize in him the red-tabbéd brass-hat of Calais) "was created by the Lord to lick coolies into lambs—without destroying their selfpride: a master of their language and their ways." Exactly. On pp. 81 is described a row in one of the Bunkhouses with bruises and bloodletting. Among the officers was one who spoke Chinese, and he soon got to the bottom of the trouble. Of course. On pp. 94 there are many reasons given why one of the officers wished that he could speak Chinese. On pp. 122 he tells us that "An officer ignorant of the lingo is thrown back on physical illustration: that is he must go down on his hands and knees before the gangers, pick up orange peel and peanut shells, and mop up that which cannot be picked up, in order to keep clean the floor of the 'tween decks. Having recourse to the official interpreters is useless." (As to 25 per cent. we heartily agree). Branch (a Chinese speaking officer) is laid up and Mr. Klein adds: "It is well that the sanitary squad is sufficiently instructed and practised in its duties to carry on." Having seen similar floors and "that which cannot be picked up" we think that the officer who could direct the coolies in their own language has decidedly the best of it.

INFLUENCE OF THE RETURNED COOLIE.

Mr. Klein is an idealist, and has pictured the coolie as being better than the majority of people believe him to be. Camp life and ship-board life perhaps brought out the best in them. They were fresh, unspoilt, and had nothing to do but eat and sleep. France brought out the worst in them and when Mr. Klein comes to write a sequel to this book: and we think that all who read it will hope that he does, he will, with a sad heart perhaps, have to tell of incidents and

happenings which are as different to this story as possibly could be. It was not all the fault of the coolie. There was much to account for it. In the early stages of their stay in France when there was plenty of work for them to do they did it and no other labour approached them in speed and efficiency. After the Armistice there was not enough work to keep them busy. Their reputation might have been saved if they had been immediately repatriated as was urged by C.L.C.H.Q. The Devil always will find work for idle hands to do whether the hands are Chinese or any other national and so it was in France.

Mr. Klein is over optimistic when he writes in his foreword: "There is not a coolie in France to-day who, when the war is over, will not go back to his country a better man for his exploits abroad, a progressive spirit, and a possessor of clean habits." Two or three years away from China, even under military discipline, will not wipe out the habits of centuries, and, except for a few of the skilled workmen, the coolies will be back again just where they were before they left China.

Those who live in China and know something of the Northern coolie will find the book well worth reading. Those who went with the coolies will live over again the months spent in travelling to France under similar conditions.

THE VULGAR TONGUE

A Study in Modern Colloquial English

A highly interesting article on "The Vulgar Tongue," is contributed by "R. L. G." to the "Nation," relative to Professor Wyld's "History of Modern Colloquial English." It is a mistake to suppose that the "vulgar tongue" means the "plebeian tongue," says "R. L. G." The very last people to give it up were probably the county families. Lady Lucy Pusey, who died in 1859, well over 90, to the day of her death never called her illustrious son anything but "Ed'ard." She also always said "ooman" for "woman" Dickens's "lower orders," of course, always did so. But it was a mode of speech which they had in common with those whose family plate, so to speak, included a silver venison-dish. The greatest aristocrat I have ever known always said "cow-cumber," like Sairey Gamp. My own appearance on this planet was not a great many years after Lady Lucy went to her rest, but I never heard anyone above the lowest rank say "ooman." My own mother often told stories in which it occurred in quotations of sayings she had heard. I remember hearing Sir Algernon West say that his own parents always said "Room, goold, chaney, laylock," for "Rome, gold, china, lilac." These words have all been correct-

ed by the spelling from the normal traditional English pronunciation. "Chaney" may perhaps linger among the old ladies in such places as the almshouse at East Grinstead, but I doubt it. As a very little child I always said "laylock." This particular form had outlived its companions. Grown a little older I suspect—I don't remember, but I fear it may have been so—that I began to correct my mother by the spelling-book. It is very difficult to write on these subjects without becoming autobiographical, and I am moved to put down here that my parents and grandparents all spoke the vulgar tongue, and the best of good English it was.

THE OFFENDING "T."

Now the insistence on the sound-ing of "t's" and "d's" in all sorts of words in which for centuries they had lain happily silent is of the very essence of the board school, spelling-book English. One must admit, however, that while all the time the matter is in dispute the particular word with the consonant sounded is perfectly hideous, once the innovation is universally accepted, the discarded form becomes a vulgarity. At this moment a battle is raging over "often." The word "often," with the "t" sounded, instead of the old leisuely, free and easy "of'n" brings a sense of discomfort and annoyance whenever one hears it—but once let it become the established form (as one knows so well it will), and the ear will forthwith be dissatisfied if it misses the "t." After all one cannot get away from the atmosphere; it is completely circumambient, and one must speak perforce the language of one's time. Still "of'n" is worth a struggle. At the present-day children in board schools are punished for pronouncing it without the "t." On the other hand, the only thing for which I remember my own particular schoolmaster with gratitude is his having given me a jacketing for using the intolerably priggish "Wednesday" for "Wenesday." I deserved what I got. To quote some of these silent "t" and "d" words. "Cris'mas" is blessedly still universal, though I have heard "Christmas" attempted. It sets one's teeth on edge. We still say "wissel" for "whistle." It will be an outrage if the fanatics of correctness foist "whistel" upon us as the symbol of that happy noise of boys and blackbirds. No doubt they will attempt to do so. "Christen" again for "crissen" I have never heard, though "Christian" for the old English "Chrischen" continually grates upon my ears. Our Nonconformist brethren are great offenders in this respect. It seems that no one could say with any ease "gristel," or even the "gris'l" of the pronouncing dictionaries for what as children we always called "grizz'l." Personally I shall always keep the pronunciation of "Wes'minster," "thousan'," "almon's," "mos'ly," "beas'ly," and the like which I heard and spoke as a child.

The Woman's Page

By Cleopatra

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

Two Ways of Entering and After

There are two ways for a woman to enter business. One is to work for another; the other is to work for herself. Man can invent no better method for his own special use. At the beginning of the XXth century, there were but nine in a list of 300 occupations followed by men, in which women were not also employed.

Stenography is overcrowded with hundred of girls of mediocre ability who (except in Shanghai) keep the scale of salary very low. In spite of this it is an excellent opportunity for a young woman with business instinct who lacks capital to start out for herself. It is often a stepping-stone to positions of greater responsibility. To be successful, a girl must be accurate, neat, and a good speller, and have some talent for grammatical expression. She must be discreet, mentally alert, and have good eyesight and hearing—which, the latter two, she must apply to her work solely. Confidential secretaryship and positions open to the capable stenographer are generally well paid. The duties of the private secretary depend entirely upon the occupation of her employer. He may ask her simply to read the daily newspapers, write a few letters and stand between himself and beggars, cranks, book-sellers, etc. If he is gifted with the *wanderlust* she may see thriving cities and remote places of the world. Stenography leads to many other positions besides that of secretary. A knowledge of it is useful in almost any calling.

BANKING FOR WOMEN.

Many women have broken the bonds of old conservatism and taken up banking as a profession. There are several women bank presidents in the U. S. Granted, they are located in small towns, and their positions in most instances were inherited from fathers or husbands. Certain banks are beginning to install women as tellers and cashiers, especially in their women's rooms for the convenience of the increasing number of women who to-day manage their own bank accounts. The positions of bank librarian and filing clerk in the large institutions are frequently filled by women.

BUSINESS FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

There has been an earnest effort to interest college women in other occupations besides teaching. The college woman has no difficulty in securing a position as teacher for she is at once qualified. Statistics of 5,000 graduates from three women's colleges in the U. S. show

that approximately 55 per cent. became teachers, while only 12 per cent. entered other occupations. Incidentally 25 per cent. married. An intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations was established in one of the Eastern States with a view to interesting women in business and executive positions. All sorts of applications have found their way to the Bureau, extending from that of a woman farmer to the call of a woman who wished to manage a pottery factory. There is the same breadth of opportunity for the college woman in business as for the college man. The young graduate upon entering her position cannot expect a higher salary than that received by the high school girl, for measured by the practical demands of a business office she is not worth any more at first. She reaps the benefit of her training in a few years when promotions are in order. She then stands much better chance than her non-college competitor. There are a number of positions constantly springing up that require a college training. Many civil service posts require scientific knowledge. Bacteriological work and positions on Boards of Health, or in medical research laboratories demand the college woman. Students of chemistry are employed by analyzing chemists, in proving compositions and testing consignments. The large hospitals carry on a vast work in medical research. The chief chemist for this receives an excellent salary.

Social service is another field which has attracted a large number of college women. The altruistic character of this work appeals to the young graduate. When she gets older and acquires a real sense of values she realizes that much of this work is but a waste of time and money. Medical social service has its distinct value, but there is much done under the heading of "organized charities" that is an insult to the poor. Charity visitors receive a salary of from \$40 to \$60 a month. Girls who engage in this work have always other means of support. Electricity because of its growing usefulness is furnishing women with some interesting positions. The large companies, to demonstrate the simplicity of their modern machinery, are constantly sending out women lecturers. These women talk before women's clubs and anywhere they find an audience. They receive travelling and hotel expenses as well as salary.

GOOD NATURE AS AN ASSET.

Gossiping, grumbling and jealousy have driven more women out of good positions than lack of real ability. What a transformation would be wrought if women would discipline themselves into driving their thoughts into professional channels during business hours! The increase in economic efficiency

which would be realized can hardly be estimated. The woman who is watchful of her employer's interests will know when not to talk, and will at all times remember that the position is one of trust. Right here let me say that the wise person is always the silent one, whether man or woman. Once you tell anybody anything you have put yourself at the mercy of that person. Keep silent. There is the wisdom of the serpent in heeding this bit of advice. Let the others talk until they are exhausted, never forgetting that "empty vessels make most sound." If you can get an appreciation of the other person's viewpoint you will be surprised how quickly criticism falls away and sympathy takes its place. When this is accomplished esprit de corps and loyalty, which strikes the note of harmony in all business, have become facts.

THE MEANING OF ENTHUSIASM.

Only she who has thrown herself heart and soul into some calling can understand the meaning of enthusiasm. There is an enthusiasm so intense that it welcomes every obstacle for the pure joy of overcoming it. Be fearless. Work with a gladness born of enthusiasm and you are sure to win. Do not worry if you have acquired all these and then decide to marry. Your husband and children and the community at large will reap the benefits of your sympathy and intellectual alertness. Only trained women can rear clever children, so do not grieve about the possession of too much knowledge.

THE PARIS NOTE

Its Effect on the Season's Fashions

This year is seeing the first real efforts which the French have again been able to put into clothes, and is seeing once again that the French designer has lost neither his cunning nor his superiority. Nobody, for instance, but a French designer could possibly make a black velvet hat for summer wear and make it seem thoroughly suitable for the occasion. Yet black velvet is being used considerably for summer hats in all the most recent models, and it is being worn, curiously, with essentially summer dresses.

INDIVIDUALITY IN BLOUSES.

As regards embroidery, in some cases it is following the line of this winter's sweater, the bottom of which consisted of purl and plain reaching past the waist. All this similar part of the overblouse is as copiously embroidered as possible. The collar also takes the line from the sweater roll-collar and is also embroidered. Sleeves

are elbow-length, three-quarter length, or, with the high collars, quite long. An overblouse of black georgette showed the kimono line, which is everywhere prevalent; it opened widely upon a black and white vest—rather as though a small towel had been pinned over the front—and was held in place by a narrow girdle. The black of the white vest was futuristic embroidery, quite irregular, but completely harmonious. Another model showed the tendency of the shoulder to slip down the arm. With it was worn a loose, hanging elbow sleeve. A third looked like an Egyptian close-fitting tunic, and had round the bottom a very broad band of what might have been Egyptian embroidery. The great advantage of these new blouses is that they can so tone in with an odd skirt as to make of the whole a complete dress.

French coats and skirts just now have a very individual touch. They combine this with coming fashions in English tailor-made suits, for which they always retain respect. Knitted suits are still being worn, and they have lost all the clumsiness that used to distinguish them. One suit had a coat reaching to below the hips with something of a flare and a rather narrow skirt, growing narrower towards the bottom.

The sleeves were as plain as those of men's suits. The point of the suit was broad bands of brushed wool round the bottom of the skirt, the sleeves, and down the front of the coat. Of green colour, it did not look warm, but only rather suitable for the seaside on a moderate day.

At present the three-quarter length coat is most popular, and in the best models there is no belt. There is everywhere a tendency to width round the bottom of the coats, and this contrasts with the still narrow skirt, the slimness of which is too pretty to be banished at once.

WEIGHTY GLIMPSES OF CHICAGO

Twenty-four brave Chicago women have entered a campaign to reduce a state of affairs which one temeritous reporter calls their "gross tonnage." They don't care who knows it, for their pictures have appeared in the papers, and they are publicly gloating over a three or four pound reduction. The campaign is under the direction of Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson. He had twenty-five responses to his call, but one of them reneged when she found out

what was to be the regimen under his régime. The campaign is to be waged relentlessly for sixty days. After that—well, we shall see. Some of the women nearly broke the scales at more than 300 pounds. The average was 201.66. In the Chicago "Tribune" we read:—

All have agreed to abide for sixty days by the regimen and diet prescribed by Dr. Robertson.

"There will be outdoor work, plenty of it," he said. "As bending and stooping are necessary, there will be work over the wash-tub and other similar household devices. All manner of exercise will be ordered. The exercise will be adapted to the particular case. Many of these women have done and are doing vigorous work now. Others are employed in offices. Where outdoor exercise would benefit the latter class, it would not help the others."

The dieting will be severe, at least to those who like sweets and rich foods. Here again the individual case will be treated, the doctor said.

The overalls craze will receive added impetus when the women begin work, for that will be the garb they will be asked to wear during their toil.



A bit of voile, three bias folds—
Hips slightly spread with wires
A satin sash and turn back cuffs
Is all this frock requires.



Malcolm Strauss Service

This button-trimmed costume of white linen is just the thing for the hills.
The skirt combines with a blouse of tucked lawn forming a one-piece frock.
A plain organdi collar with black tie makes an attractive finish at the neck.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED

The Dunmow Flitch Ceremony

The concluding scene of a carnival held on at Ilford, one of the Essex dormitories of London, would have amazed anyone who came upon it by chance. A man and woman, seated in a big, old-fashioned chair, and bashfully smiling, were being carried shoulder high, preceded by a brass band and attended by an enormous crowd, cheering and laughing. What would have puzzled the chance spectator most was the huge side of bacon, decorated with ribbons which hung suspended above the chair. Ilford, in fact, was reviving the ancient custom so long associated with dunmow of awarding a flitch of bacon to the happiest married couple that could be found locally.

The ceremony of "chairing" was preceded by a court, held in the military hall of the Gordon Club grounds, for the trial of the claimants, and an audience of well over a thousand people extracted a good deal of amusement from the consideration of the question—"Is marriage a failure?" The most conspicuous object in the court was the flitch of bacon, which was to be given to the couple who could prove that they had lived together for a year and a day without any quarrel and without wishing themselves unwed. It hung to the right of the judge, beribboned as a thing so rare and costly well deserved to be and what the audience appeared to envy the claimants most for was not so much their domestic felicity as the chance they had of consuming so desirable an object.

SCENE IN COURT.

The married couple who claimed the flitch were three in number, the husbands being school teacher, police constable, and sign-writer, and the ages between 30 and 40. They sat together in a box to the left of the judge, and gave no sign whatever that, in the language of the old police court reporter, they felt their position acutely. Opposite to them were the jury—six maidens and six youths—who were to decide which of them deserved the bacon. The judge on the bench wore the wig, scarlet and ermine of the High Court of Justice. In the well of the court were the opposing counsel, for the claimants and the flitch, two for each male and female, the men in recognized professional garb, and the girls in scarlet gowns and caps.

The proceedings gave rise to some excellent fooling which the audience greatly appreciated. But perhaps the most remarkable thing that came to light was that the question at issue, "Is marriage a

failure?" is quite a mediæval antiquity. It was stated that the first record of the award of the Dunmow Flitch was in 1445. That was before the Wars of the Roses. But the custom was established by the tenure of the Manor of Dunmow so long ago as 1244. It did not come out why Dunmow gave up the custom, whether it got tired of it after so many centuries, or, what is more likely, was alarmed by the dearth of bacon and the rise in its price. But Ilford, in reviving the custom, hopes to make it a part of a permanent Whitsun carnival. Ilford claims to have obtained the chief local accessories—the Dunmow Chair, the Dunmow Kneeling Stones, on which the happy pair who are awarded the flitch kneel as they make declaration of their unclouded married life; and certainly the side of bacon was branded "Dunmow."

THE VERDICT.

The cases of the claimants were heard in turn. Written testimonies of friends to their married happiness were first read; they then submitted themselves to examination and cross-examination; and finally there were addresses by counsel to the jury and the summing up of the judge, Mr. W. J. Coughlan. The jury deliberated in their box, and awarded the flitch to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gray, of East Ham, who have been married for 17 years and have three children. Mr. Gray is a metropolitan police constable. The verdict was not only endorsed by the audience with loud applause, but the other claimants very heartily congratulated their successful competitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray knelt on the identical pair of stones which are said to have been used for this purpose at Dunmow from time immemorial, and the following ancient declaration was administered to them by the judge:—

You shall state by Custom of Confession.

That you ne'er made nuptial transgression,

Nor since you were married man and wife

By household brawls or contentions strife,

Or otherwise at bed or at board

Offended each other in deed or word,

Or in a Twelvemonth and a Day

Repented not in thought any way.

Or since the parish clerk said Amen

Wished yourselves unmarried again:

But continued true and in desire

As when you joined hand in holy Quire.

They were then chaired round the grounds, which were packed with people.

Mr. Hunt, American Minister to Siam, was in Peking last week, stopping off in China while en route to the post to which he is newly appointed, at Bangkok. Mr. Hunt was formerly Governor of Arizona.

DUNGAREES AT WESTMINSTER

The American overalls campaign against the high price of clothes had a sequel in the appearance of Major Prettyman-Newman in the House of Commons in a dungaree suit. Major Prettyman-Newman is the Chairman of the Middle Class Union Association formed to look after the interests of the professional and clerical classes, those who have been the hardest hit by the rise in the cost of living and increase of taxation.

Major Prettyman-Newman, who has the reputation of being one of the best dressed members of the House of Commons—his wife has the similar reputation of being one of the best garbed women in London society—said that his overalls were made by his own West-End tailor.

"As I required them at short notice, and as that involved overtime, I necessarily had to pay extra," he said. "In the ordinary way, a suit like mine would cost 30 shillings, the price of the cloth being two shillings and six pence a yard.

"A suit such as this is highly suitable for office use, whereas the usual attire of a clerk is not. Dungaree washes well, is just the thing for summer wear, and, above all, is inexpensive. Men of the middle class cannot possibly afford to pay the enormous prices which are being charged for clothes in these days, and they cannot do better than follow my example.

"We hope to make the scheme popular and are taking precautions to see that, in the event of a rush for dungaree, the price of this cloth will not become prohibitive. One or two big firms have come to an understanding with us with regard to its supply and are submitting their prices, with a view to prevention of profiteering."

According to the "Jiji," Dr. Solf, the new German Ambassador to Japan, and his party, will arrive at Kobe on August 2. They will proceed to the capital the following day.

A Berlin despatch to the "Asahi" says that the Japanese residents in Germany have passed a resolution, disapproving of the decision of the Japanese Imperial Academy, which has made common cause with similar societies among the Powers for the exclusion of the German and Austrian societies from the country, and urging the Japanese Imperial Academy to sever connexion with the League. The resolution has been forwarded to the various academic associations in Japan.

WITCHCRAFT STORY

Dragon's Blood and Hot Coals

An extraordinary story was told at Cardiff recently, when Charlotte Stokes, a gipsy, was charged with vagrancy by telling fortunes at Whitechurch.

Sarah Ann Webber, wife of a Whitechurch greengrocer, stated that she gave Stokes vegetables and fruit in exchange for lace. Stokes then said to her: "Lady, I would like to tell you something. You have a nice face and are a good woman. You do good to those who would not do good to you."

She went on to say that witness had many enemies; that she had a good husband, of whom she was a little jealous, and who was rather fond of a lark with the girls; and that witness would be a widow in six years and would marry again.

"WITCHED."

They went into the kitchen, and Stokes caught hold of Mrs. Webber's right hand, and, looking at it through a glass, said she was witched and offered to release her from witchcraft.

In compliance with Stokes' instructions, witness got an envelope, a pinch of salt, and a pin. Stokes put the pin through the middle of the envelope, folded the envelope, put it in Mrs. Webber's left hand, and told her to make two wishes. If she wished rightly the pin would be bent and Stokes could relieve her of the witchcraft. If the pin kept straight, she could do nothing for her. Witness took the envelope and Stokes showed her the pin, which was bent.

Stokes then said that before she could do any good witness must go upstairs and get some paper money. Witness got a £1 note and two half-crowns. Stokes folded the £1 note and put it in an envelope with the half-crowns on top, and told Mrs. Webber to wish again. Stokes (continued the witness) then took a small bottle from her pocket, took some red powder out of it, and put it in the envelope, and asked for a handkerchief belonging to Mrs. Webber.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.

She tied the envelope in the handkerchief, and told witness to put it under her husband's pillow for nine days and she would call again and bring some dragon's blood, which could only be obtained from Egypt. She said she would burn the powder and drop the blood on some hot coals at midnight of the ninth day.

She then asked witness to get her £4 from upstairs, and this witness did. Stokes said that a near relative of Mrs. Webber was going to die in less than 12 months, and would leave her thousands of pounds and a house. Stokes then asked for £10 to give to the Planet, but witness said she had not got it as her husband had taken all the money to market.

After some persuasion, said witness, she handed Stokes £4.

Stokes asked her if she gave the money willingly, and witness replied, "No. If my husband knew he would kill me. You are not going to take it away, are you?" Stokes said she would be sorry if she did not give her the money, but eventually handed it back to her.

Stokes was remanded.

"VULNERABLE"

AUSTRALIA

Speaking at the eighteenth annual Western Australia dinner in London, Lord Beatty, in proposing the toast of "Western Australia," said that the first and most important lesson of the war was that the naval cooperation of the Dominions must form an integral part of Imperial naval defence. The Dominions could exercise control of sea communications in their maritime areas and at the same time give protection to their coastal trade. Everything possible should be done to bring home to the people the importance of the Navy and the part it had to play in the future development of the Commonwealth. It was not beyond the powers of wise statesmanship to devise a scheme of naval defence equitable and just in accordance with our relative populations and commitments.

Sir J. D. Connolly, Agent-General for Western Australia, said:—"10-day Australia, with its vast territory of over 3,000,000 square miles and with only five millions of people, is undoubtedly the most vulnerable part of the Empire. If they filled up the Australian continent with a British population, they would have in that population the surest, cheapest, and best defence force. He would say to Englishmen:—"Think imperially on emigration."

£5,000,000 WAR PROFITS

Paris newspapers have been full of what looks like the beginning of a *cause célèbre*. The Parquet of the Seine has ordered that an inquiry shall be held into the charges of concealing war profits made against M. Thévenôt, a very well known Parisian contractor.

It is stated by his accusers that M. Thévenôt, who before the war was in a very modest way of business, during the war made profits of Fr. 150,000,000 (nominally £6,000,000, through providing wood, and grenades, and other war material for the army. Instead of Fr. 150,000,000, M. Thévenôt is said to have declared to the Treasury that his profits were only Fr. 6,000,000 (£240,000), and to have presented false statements of accounts.

One of the many witnesses is M. Alpaud, a former member of the "Temps" staff, who declares that he had been selected by M. Thévenôt as the director of a new big evening paper, "Le Nouveau Temps," for which premises had been secured. In accordance with the usual French custom, of trying

FRISCO'S RECORD IN ORATORY

All records for convention oratory must be broken at San Francisco, says the "New York Times." There never can have been before so many nominating speeches, following each other in linked sweetness long drawn out. It was a veritable Marathon race of the orators. The American appetite for that sort of thing is supposed to be Garantuan, but it surely was surfeited this time. The delegates rested themselves now and then by marching about and shouting for different candidates. And it was noticeable that the speaker who got most applause was the one who threw away his prepared speech and uttered only five sentences, thus, like the poet, dying with all his music in him.

Such excesses of convention oratory tend to make the public doubt the necessity and the effectiveness of the nominating speech. It is a theme which the political rhetoricians have carefully studied. Shall the proposer blurt out the name of his candidate at the beginning? Senator Conkling did so when he presented Grant in 1880. Or shall the speaker studiously keep unnamed and mysterious the man whom every delegate knows he is going to advocate and work up to mention of him in a breathless climax which every hearer had long foreseen?

Nice debate about the technique of the nominating speech becomes as futile as the speeches themselves, when there are forty or fifty of them putting a score of men in nomination. In spite of all the disappointments and disillusionments, however, hope will doubtless go on springing eternal in the American breast when a fellow-countryman assembles himself in convention and rises to make a few remarks. It is only after he has spoken that the Milton is found to be inglorious, and the wish is formed that he had also been mute.

a case in the newspapers before it comes before the Court, M. Thévenôt and M. Alpaud have made contradictory statements, though both agree as to a project for the foundation of this new journal. M. Thévenôt declares that such war profits as he made were made out of sales to the Allies, and that in the enterprises he undertook on behalf of France he suffered a loss of Fr. 10,000,000. He maintains, moreover, that the sum of Fr. 150,000,000 which is made out as his profit is simply the sum total of his turnover.

The anti-Thévenôt party maintain that M. Thévenôt, who is now 37, was an *embusqué*, and that his escape from military service raised him from a practically humble position to that of a multi-millionaire. Additional piquancy is lent to the preliminaries of the case by a statement that a loan made by M. Thévenôt was responsible for the resignation of M. Capus from the "Figaro."

LABOUR DESERTING THE SOVIET

Bolshevist Industry at a Low Ebb

More captured Bolshevik documents lately received in Washington, which confirm out of the mouths of Soviet leaders themselves the definite reports which had reached the Allies from independent sources as to the collapse of the Soviet industrial and economic systems, have been published in Washington.

The documents include reports on economic conditions inside Soviet Russia, made before a recent session of the Congress of Delegates from Councils of National Economy, trade unions and the Moscow Soviet, by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War; A. Rykov, Chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy in the Soviet Government, and by M. Tomski, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The reports all deal with the steady decline of industrial productivity in Soviet Russia since the rise of Bolshevik power, and on the phenomenon of a labour shortage in industry when the demand for labour is at a low mark.

These reports were among the official Soviet documents, not intended for the outside world, which have just reached Washington from Helsingfors, where they came into the possession of Gregory Alexinsky, a former Moderate Socialist member of the Russian Duma.

Trotzky in his report states that the 1,000,000 workers given by Rykov as employed in Bolshevik nationalized industry is an exaggerated figure. He says there are only 850,000 workers.

The lack of skilled labour is stated to be so acute that even establishments engaged in producing supplies and equipment for the Red Army have at times experienced the greatest difficulties in obtaining sufficient skilled workmen to enable operation to continue. Rykov characterizes the skilled labour shortage during the present industrial depression as one of the most dangerous phenomena of Russian economic life. It has attained such proportions, he says, that "we are unable to utilize certain establishments even though they are provided with raw material, only because of the lack of skilled labour."

WORKERS DESERT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

M. Tomski, in his report, commented on the labour shortage problem, as Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions

"What has become of the labour forces of the industrial proletariat?" he asks in the report, and makes the following reply:—

"If in capitalistic society a shortage of labour power marks the most intensive activity of in-

dustry, in our own case this has been caused by conditions which are unique and unprecedented in capitalist economic experience. Only part of our industry is at work and yet there is a shortage of labour power felt in the cities and industrial centres. We observe an exodus of labourers from industrial centres, caused by poor living conditions. Those hundreds of skilled labourers whom we are at present lacking for the most elementary and smallest requirements of industry have gone partly to the country, to labour communes, Soviet farms, producers' associations, while another part, a very considerable one, serves in the army.

"But the proletariat," continues Tomski, "also leaks away to join the ranks of petty profiteers and barter-traders, we are ashamed and sorry to confess. This fact is being observed and there is no concealing or denying it. There is also another cause which hurts the industrial life and hinders a systematic organization of work; this is the migration of workers from place to place in the search of better living conditions." All of this, again, is the result of the one fundamental cause—the very critical food situation in the cities and, in general, the hard conditions of life for the industrial proletariat."

Trotzky in his report on the same subject agrees with Tomski on what he characterizes as the "dissipation of the working classes." He says:—

"Hunger, the unsettled dwelling problem and the cold are driving the workers from industrial centres to the country, and not only to the country, but also into the ranks of profiteering into the ranks of parasites."

This view is also concurred in by Y. Kamenev, Chairman of the Moscow Soviet, who called the attention of the Congress to "the enemy whom the Moscow proletariat has felt already for some time to be present, but who has succeeded in growing up to full height and is now eating up the entire fabric of the new Socialistic economic structure."

Commenting on the industrial situation, Rykov's report states that the nationalization of industry has been quite thoroughly carried out by the Bolshevik authorities. In 1918, he says, the Soviets had nationalized 1,125 factories and mills. Toward the close of 1919 he gives the number of industrial establishments taken over by the State as about 4,000.

ONE-FOURTH OF INDUSTRY IDLE.

"Of these 4,000 establishments," Rykov continued, "only 3,000 are working at present. All the rest are closed and idle. The number of workers, by a rough estimate, is about 1,000,000. Thus you can see that both in point of number of the workmen employed as well as in point of numbers of still working establishments, the manufacturing industry is in the throes of a crisis."

724,000 MORE WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labour, in a written answer to Mr. Chadwick, states that since the date of the Armistice the number of women employed in industrial occupations (including those in Government establishments) is estimated in January, 1920, to have been reduced by approximately 503,500. The reduction which has taken place in clerical and commercial occupations (including the Civil Service) is approximately 179,800. In addition, 109,000 women have been discharged from H. M. Forces. Thus the total education from these occupations was, on January 20, estimated at 792,300.

The total number of women estimated employed in industrial and commercial occupations in January, 1920, shows an all-round increase of 724,000 on the total employed in July, 1914. The main industries in which increased employment of women has taken place are the metal and chemical trades, trades relating to food, drink, and tobacco, paper and printing, and commercial occupations. The increase in the number of women in domestic service cannot be estimated, but over 280,000 have been placed in all branches of domestic service by the employment exchanges since the Armistice.

FAMOUS MANUSCRIPTS

At a recent sale in Philadelphia, the original signed manuscript of the eighth canto of Byron's "Don Juan," written by the poet on both sides of forty-eight folio pages, sold for \$3,600.

Fifty letters and documents written by Benjamin Franklin, for the most part to Miss Mary Stevenson, the young daughter of Adinell Stevenson of London, with whom Franklin made his home when in that city, sold for \$5,525.

Two manuscripts dealing with the conquest of Mexico by Cortez were sold. One written by Pedro de Alvarado, a companion of Cortez, sold for \$1,000. A six-page letter of Cortez to the Emperor Charles V. brought \$1,400.

Two volumes of the first edition of Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," autographed by the author, sold for \$775. The agreement between Dickens and his publishers for issuing the same work brought \$650. A letter from Lamb to Coleridge fetched \$324. Burns's manuscript of his poem, "To Miss Mary Cruikshank," brought \$350.

The manuscripts of Bret Harte's "Maruja" and "Cressy" were sold respectively for \$775 and \$875.

As a protest against the steady influx of Chinese and Hindus into New Zealand, Auckland (North Island on New Zealand) water-side workers have decided not to work on any vessels carrying such people. The workers complain that Chinese are ousting Europeans from the fruit trade.

THE PEARL NECKLACE

His Lordship and the Lady

Mr. Justice Darling recently heard an action brought by Messrs. Jay Richard Attenborough & Co., Ltd., pawnbrokers, against Messrs. R. H. Halford & Sons, Ltd., jewelers, Pall Mall, for the return of a pearl necklace valued at £325. The necklace was bought at Messrs. Halfords for that sum by a woman who did not pay for it at the time, and who pledged it with the plaintiffs. The Court subsequently ordered the restitution of the necklace to Messrs. Halfords, and the plaintiffs handed it over under protest, demanding its return. Mr. Matthews, K.C., for the plaintiffs, called evidence to prove the pledge, and argued that his clients gave value in good faith.

Mr. Hogg, K.C., for the defendants, said that the woman, who gave the name of Esmé Beaumont, was wearing the necklace when she came into Attenborough's shop. She gave her address as Riverside, Staines, and asked for an advance of £200. The sum actually lent was £135. She spoke like a lady and was dressed like one.

Mr. Justice Darling asked whether it was common for ladies to come into the shop and take off necklaces in order to obtain loans.

"Yes, it is quite common," said the witness.

Do they never tell you how it is that they want money?—No, we treat it as an ordinary business transaction.

Don't you ever ask them?—Yes, on occasion.

THE CRITERION OF DRESS.

Then how do ladies dress? What is your criterion? How do you decide by the dress whether a person is a lady or not?

Witness said the lady was dressed very quietly.

His Lordship—Ah! (Laughter.)

Mr. Matthews—What he said, my lord, was that she was dressed and spoke like a lady.

His Lordship (to the witness)—Then if she had not been quietly dressed, what conclusion would you have drawn?

Witness—If the lady had a smart and flashy appearance, I should certainly have questioned her.

Did you ask her if she played bridge by any chance, and how it was she wanted the money?—No.

Witness said he could not state exactly when it was they asked questions and when they did not. They did not ask such people if they played cards.

His Lordship—But you assume that these people, who want to pawn their necklaces, have been playing cards?—No.

Then do you think that they have been taxed too much by the Government? (Laughter.)—We think they want a temporary loan.

AN IMMORAL IMBECILE.

Mr. Justice Darling said he noticed that at the trial of the

woman a doctor was called who described her as a moral imbecile. (Laughter.)

Mr. Matthews said he understood that the woman was addicted to clever frauds of this kind—it was a form of disease, which showed an inability to appreciate the morality of her actions.

His Lordship—Then I should call her an immoral imbecile. (Laughter.) Giving judgement, his Lordship said he was of opinion that Messrs. Halford never intended to part with the property, and it never belonged to the woman. He therefore held in favour of the defendants, and entered judgement for them with costs.

HIGH COST OF MOVIES

Berlin's movie enthusiasts are hard hit by a new amusement tax recently voted by the Board of Aldermen and due to go into effect as soon as approved by the head of the municipal administration. According to the "*Berliner Tageblatt*," the tax on admissions to movie shows begins with 10 pfennig on a ticket costing 1 mark, rises rapidly to 2.50 marks on one costing from 5 to 6 marks, and from that point on amounts to 50 per cent.

On tickets to theatres, concerts and lectures, however, the tax begins with 10 pfennig on 2 marks, rises slowly to 1.30 marks on tickets costing from 9 to 10 marks, and reaches only 4.60 on those costing 20 marks. For circus performances, horse races and general sporting events, the tax begins with 10 pfennig on tickets costing less than 1.50 marks, rises to 2.40 marks on 10 marks, and then adds 50 per cent. to still more expensive admissions. Gymnastic events run by clubs for physical development and not for personal gain are exempt from the tax. The tax on dance halls open after midnight is doubled, as is also the case with masked balls. A tax of 15 marks must be paid on every passenger in an aeroplane and one of 20 on each one riding in an airship. Proprietors of movie shows also have to pay a daily tax of 50 marks on premises not covering more than 100 square metres, and then 25 marks more for each additional 25 metres.

A giant elephant's remains have been discovered in a sand pit at Chagny, Saône-et-Loire, 16ft. below the surface. Professor A. Mayet, of Lyons, regards the bones as belonging to a southern elephant which existed before the mammoth. The height of this animal was more than 13ft; one of its tusks is more than 7ft. long, and has a circumference of 20in., and weighs more than 4cwt. A single tooth of this monster is more than 17lb. in weight. The fossils that have been unearthed together weigh two tons. They are to be set up in skeleton form at the Lyons museum.

ANCIENT GREECE AND MODERN

That the ancient Greeks set the fashions of to-day is being demonstrated by the specimens of polychrome pottery, reproductions of mural paintings and pictures at the Greek Government exhibition at the Grand Central Palace. The women of this ancient race of culture and learning are commonly depicted in flowing gowns and draperies. They are represented as of such physical perfection that they did not have to bolster up their figures with modern artificialities like corsets.

It comes with something of a shock, then, to know that these beautiful, divinely fair creatures of ancient Crete at least wore corsets or something closely resembling them some 4,000 or more years ago. The dainty figures of polychrome pottery excavated from the ruins of the palace of King Minos apparently demonstrate that they did.

There are people who think of Greece only as a country of lost splendour and ruins. It is to counteract this false and general impression that the Greek Government at the instance of Premier Venizelos is holding the exhibition. It is practically the same exhibition which was held in Paris last summer while the Peace Congress was in session.

There is a generous wealth of ancient and modern pictures to be seen at this exposition. They show Greece in all its splendid glory as it was known to the ancients, Greece in impressive ruins and Greece as it is to-day. These pictures of modern Greece, depicting all manners of life from that of the peasants and shepherds in the fields to the domestic life of the towns and cities, will prove a revelation to many persons.

There are representations of living Greek women dancing, shepherds in the midst of the most idyllic landscape, life-like groups of old and young people in orchard and field and mountain side, busy and brimful of life in such places as Mount Olympus or Mount Parnassus or Dodona, of which one far from Greece has been accustomed to think as belonging to an imaginary fairyland.

A picture of the Stymphalian Lake suggests man-eating birds with brazen claws and feathers, and Hercules, who should appear on the spot as a mighty archer ready to deliver the lake of this pest. But there are no man-eating birds any longer. The lake lies tranquilly with light and accessible to all. Its waters are about to be brought by a new aqueduct to Athens to furnish a better water supply to that growing city.

On a table are displayed reproductions of swords and daggers found in Mycenae. Some of them might have been handled by Agamemnon and Menelaus!

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mail In

Per C.M.S. Nanking	Aug. 9
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	13
Per N.Y.K.S. Nagoya Maru	15
Per P.M.S. Paul Lecat	15
Per C.M.S. Nile	19
Per N.Y.K.S. Tamba Maru	24

Next Mail Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Dunera	Aug. 10
Per P. & O. S. Kalyan	13
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FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE :

Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru	Aug. 9
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Per C.M.S. Nile	31

PASSENGERS.

INWARD

Per str. Suiwo, July 29. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chapin and Rev. Bondfield.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 30. From Ningpo. Two Sisters of Charity.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, July 30. From Ningpo. Miss E. Kahler.

Per str. Hsinchi, July 30. From Fochow.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Woo and Vanhleeche, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Miss Ling and Mrs. Celia.

Per str. Ningshao, July 30. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Luders, Mrs. B. A. Bojenoua, Messrs. O. P. Prather, O. M. Walker, F. X. Pillar, R. B. Cooper, C. E. P. Harrison, J. L. Pruett, V. A. Wolty, R. C. Harding, Z. B. Woodroffe, L. H. Wall and O. A. Kemp.

Per str. Koonshing, July 30. From Tientsin. Mrs. Horace Gray, Miss Carrie Ludwig, Miss Clara P. Dyer, Mrs. R. A. Berthel, Miss A. Heck, Mr. and Mrs. Chin Yuk-lun, Messrs. E. S. Ford, Plex, R. J. Fitzgerald, W. S. Walton and J. G. Bell. From Chefoo. Messrs. A. M. Wilkie and R. M. Kidd, Mrs. Fisher, Misses M. Goforth and G. Lack.

Per str. Empress of Asia, July 31. From Hongkong. Mr. N. D. Brown, Mr. J. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Canill, Mrs. T. B. Clark, Jr., Miss N. Rector, Mr. E. Emanuel, Mrs. E. K. Fairhulo, Miss S. Cabansag, Mr. T. H. Graham, Mr. - M. Georgis, Mr. G. Yorana, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Herbsheib, Lt. Comd. P. N. Kilhour, Mr. and Mrs. Kiang, Mrs. Kirk and 2 children, Miss M. Luitins, Mr. A. Beteiro, Mrs. Purton and 2 children, Mr. L. A. Lewis, Mr. J. Quin, Mr. M. I. Rull, Mr. I. Randolph, Mr. W. A. Redford Jr., Mr. H. Sutcliff, Mr. and Mrs. F. Silloway, Mr. G. P. Serenusen, Mr. A. S. Sorensen, Mr. D. J. Santos, Miss E. Santos.

Per str. Kutwo, July 31. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. R. De Bellefenill, Mr. T. S. King. From Tungchow. Ing Fimck.

Per str. Hsinfung, July 31. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Hinnot, Mr. R. Beer.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 1. From Ningpo. Mr. Middleton, Mr. David, Miss Brown, Mrs. Rogy, Mrs. and Miss Tuttleman, Mr. and Mrs. Maingon.

Per str. Szechuen, August 1. From Hongkong. Mr. E. B. Souter, Mrs. Boyling.

Per str. Ngankin, August 1. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Drakeford and children, Mr. R. F. Scott, Mrs. Fullaton.

Per str. Hsinming, August 1. From

Tientsin. Commander Mouray, Mr. Zemmerman, Mr. Clements, Mr. Wilclafist, Mr. and Mrs. Battarati.

Per str. Sunning, August. From Hongkong. Miss E. M. Halley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tseirs, Miss Sharples, Mr. R. Cochran.

Per str. Fengtien, August 1. From Tientsin. Mrs. and Mrs. Cattortt, Mr. C. W. Lane, Mr. Purcellee, Mr. Staphter, Mrs. Gyles, Mrs. Tyler, Lieut. Harris, Sub-Lieut. Say, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. H. D. Packel, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. W. A. Shalan, French Officer Mr. N. M. McDonald, Mr. C. H. L. Mason, Mrs. Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Mrs. Lachlar, Mr. Metell, Mrs. Drakeford, Mrs. Kerk, Mrs. H. Tull, Master Seathesstough, Mrs. L. C. Le Roy.

Per str. Tuckwo, August 1. From Hankow. Mr. W. Shepard, Mr. Radford. From Kiukiang. Mr. Ward, Mr. P. Marshall.

Per str. Omi Maru, August 1. From Kobe. Mr. S. J. Meade, Miss R. Rogalsky, Mrs. I. A. Kite, Mr. R. S. James.

Per str. Kasuga Maru, August 1. From Yokohama. Messrs. P. A. Kull, Dr. M. Tarle, R. A. Christy, Mrs. A. Phillips, Miss A. Ambrose, S. W. Aleskoeky, Mr. R. O. Matheson, R. Davie, Miss G. Klyhn, Capt. E. Vapnar, J. Kunor, R. Young, T. A. Christiansen, S. Jacob.

Per str. Kiangfoo, August 2. From Hankow. Mr. D. C. Chen, Mr. I. Meckler.

Per str. Kashima Maru, August 2. From Seattle and Yokohama. Messrs. M. Emery, Master L. Seymour, G. A. Jordhoy, J. J. Knowlan, R. L. Stevens, W. A. White, J. T. Hammond, H. S. Jones, A. F. Ollerdesen, Master T. Hamlin, Miss Hanlin, L. T. Beddow, A. V. White, B. W. Gale, H. R. Dyson, J. Weberzer, V. Sera, S. Skidelsky, S. De Pinna, H. Y. Groenevele, H. A. Bytuer, E. L. Boyde, W. Molyneux, H. W. Tamlyn, A. T. Hebron, Mrs. A. R. Seymour, Misses L. Setmour, Miss F. R. Curtis, Miss V. Kesey, Mrs. C. White, Mrs. E. Ollerdesen, Mrs. S. Jones, Miss M. J. Hanlin, Mrs. W. F. Hanlin, Mrs. D. Beddow, Mrs. L. T. Coates, Miss M. F. Martine, Mrs. C. Carran, Mrs. E. B. Raginger, Mrs. E. Foley, Mrs. V. Sera, Mrs. M. Labodien, Mrs. Skidelsky, Miss S. Skidelsky, Mrs. P. Pliakina, Mrs. F. V. Souza, Mrs. C. de Souza, Mrs. F. Mackado, Mrs. J. Marques.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, August 2. From Pootoo. Mrs. F. Rowe, Mrs. T. E. Poignaud, and Miss Rowe, Mrs. H. A. Atkinson and Miss A. G. Atkinson, Mrs. Pana, Mrs. Rafen and Master J. Rafen, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Macdonnell, Mrs. Marden, Mr. A. L. Andersen and family, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Mr. C. B. Neal, Mr. Marten, Mr. Poignaud, Mr. Poignand, Mr. David, Mr. W. S. Kadri, Mr. Gandossi, Mr. E. T. Bosh, Mr. Catto, Mr. H. Meadam, Mr. W. H. Hemphrey, Mr. H. P. K. Wer, Mr. G. Allen, Mr. G. O. Wooten, Mr. Lewstong, Mr. Marden, Mr. N. Traaers, Mr. Mafarland, Mr. W. Ashton, Mr. F. B. Toas, Mr. E. S. M. Rowe, Mr. E. S. V. Rowe.

Per str. Woosung, August 2. From Hankow. Mrs. T. Thornton, Mr. M. Hotrowe and child, Mrs. B. M. T. Martin, Mrs. B. Dngwell, Miss A. Seesholtz, Miss L. Arndt, Mr. T. Thornton, Mr. C. G. Datter, Mr. P. Wall, Mr. L. T. Tetley, Mr. P. S. Killion, Mr. D. N. Lucai, Mr. A. T. Daniels, Mr. T. Hamhs, Mr. W. A. Spener, Mr. T. Welster, Mr. W. S. Colyane, Mr. K. Tanaha, Mr. T. Mlom, Mr. S. Powell.

Per str. Upolu, August 3. From Chinwangtao. Mr. and Mrs. Brempt and 3 children.

Per str. Kianghsin, August 3. From Hankow. Miss M. Avisia.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 4. From Ningpo. Miss Harvey.

Per str. Kaga Maru, August 4. From London. Mrs. H. Anderson, Miss E. D. Anderson, Miss W. Martin, Mr. A. E. Keen, Mr. J. A. Thomson, Miss L. A. Manley, Mr. J. A. Munro.

Per str. Aitsuta Maru, August 4. From Kobe. Miss O. Chase, Miss E. Fawcett, G. Harasaki, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Krizek, Mr. and Mrs. Ramaljee and 4 children.

Per str. Chikugo Maru, August 4. From Kobe. Miss E. L. King, Mr. I. H. Anuroodin, Mr. C. L. Comady.

Per R.M.S. Montegale, August 4. From Vancouver, etc. Mrs. R. Gillies, Mr. G. S. Gresham, Miss D. Lingle, Miss M. Lingle, Miss E. McCartney, Mr. W. A. Maens, Mrs. W. A. Maens, Miss F. Maens, Master G. Maens, Mr. E. L. Sanford, Miss R. O. Williams, Miss E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Coonce, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Davison, Mr. E. V. Argon, Mr. D. Baird, Mrs. M. Donohoe, Mr. J. C. Davison, Mr. E. A. Ekdalle, Capt. A. Riva, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Synder, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Miss D. I. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wampner, Miss F. Zennamann, Mr. R. M. Johnson, Mr. J. F. Marvias.

Per str. Chenan, August 4. From Hongkong. Messrs. W. E. Kirby, W. E. Jones, N. White.

Per str. Tatung, August 5. From Hankow. Mrs. Blancheur, Mrs. Damongon, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

Per str. Yingchow, August 5. From Tsingtao. Misses Shekury, G. Rand, H. E. Christmann, R. A. Brack.

Per str. Tehhsing, August 5. From Hankow. Mr. E. F. Wills, Miss Doust.

Per str. Loongwo, August 5. From Hankow. Captain I. A. Kearney, Rev. Father Blauwich, Miss Thompson, Mr. H. Bar, Mr. Daniel, Mr. R. A. Barker. From Kiukiang. Miss Maconochy, Mr. J. Burton.

OUTWARD

Per str. Tatung, July 27.—For Chin-kiang.—Messrs. W. J. P. Calder and Davison. For Nanking and Hankow.—Messrs. John Magunder and Roy Anderson, Misses Blanchiur and Demongeon. For Hankow.—Mrs. L. E. P. Branch, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers, Messrs. J. Aldved, W. Jewith, T. Blackwood and J. Miller.

Per str. Hsinming, July 28.—For Tientsin.—Mr. T. Ward Brothers, Vincent and Jules, Misses A. Huie and Ho, Messrs. A. P. and D. S. Chase, Mrs. Catral and 4 children.

Per str. Poyang, July 29.—For Kiukiang.—Miss M. A. Hill, Messrs. A. E. Johnson and W. A. Peters. For Hankow.—Mrs. Annasseh, Miss Jepersen, Messrs. Mailly and Luscombe.

Per str. Luenho, July 29.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. and Mrs. Haywood.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Heoley and child.

Per str. Washing, July 30.—For Tungchow.—Messrs. J. J. Blom, and S. J. Powell.

Per str. Tean, Peking, July 30.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Miss Tuttleman, Messrs. Mddleton and David, Miss Brown, Mrs. Roegy and Mr. T. T. Yeh and party (9).

Per str. Tean, July 31. For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Robert, Major A. G. Bateman, Mr. A. B. Campbell and Mr. J. R. Macdonald. For Canton.—Messrs. Bedwell, Powell, Brazier, Rockley, Brooke, stynes and Fenia. For Swatow.—Mr. Aakins.

Per str. Empress of Asia, July 31.—For Vancouver.—Mrs. Geo. Ashley, Mr. A. E. Algar, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Burrows, Master Kenneth Burrow, Miss Lorna Burrows, Miss Olive Bagby, Miss C. F. Battey, Mr. M. Behr, Mr. S. Behr, C. L. Boynton (Reverend), Mr. F. F. L. Beckerle, Mr. Ernest Connell, Mr. A. St. C. Campbell, Mr. St. Geo. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. V. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Culler, Miss E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cheeshire and family, Mr. O. W. N.

Charlton, Miss C. P. Dyer, Miss E. E. Dressler, Mrs. J. I. De Lay, Miss H. M. Dix, Mr. J. G. W. Deneys, Mr. D. Frazer, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. A. W. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Grafton, Miss C. W. Grafton, Miss S. R. Herring, Mrs. J. A. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Haskill, Miss Peggy Hull, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Harrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jones, Miss W. H. Kelly, Mr. James H. Liu, Miss Alice Linan, Mr. E. Lerbeck, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken and family, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. McFadyen and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McMillan, Miss Mary McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. McDonald and family, Mr. G. T. Moynihan, Mr. W. G. Moore, Mr. A. J. M. Nazario, Miss A. V. Polhamus, Mr. Wm. Pigott, Sr., Mr. Wm. Pigott, Jr., Mr. L. G. Knight Pilling, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Putting and family, Mrs. Hugo Reiss and children, Mr. F. J. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. R. Rotcliffe, Mr. H. A. Riddle, Miss G. Smythe, Mr. Tsu Shaw, Mr. J. A. Schuurman, Mr. R. D. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Smith and family, Miss F. Shainin, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Miss Rosa Schusterowitch, Mrs. F. A. Sindband and daughter, Mr. A. Strok, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. J. Thesmar, Miss M. Trindle, Mr. W. W. Willoughby, Miss L. Willoughby, Mr. Sydney Vive.

Per str. Shuntien, July 31.—For Weihaiwei—Mrs. Pike and 2 children, Mrs. O. Sims, Miss E. Townner, Miss Daly, Mrs. S. J. Darroch and 2 children, Mr. J. R. Maughan, Mr. W. M. Reeves, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Griffin, Mr. Ellis Hayin. For Chefoo—Mrs. Burke Scott, Mr. H. N. Beshop, Mr. J. P. Tarassoff, Miss Sampson. For Tientsin—Mr. F. Austin, Mr. J. M. Bandmrl, Mrs. A. Wheen, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Weinstein, Mr. G. P. Foster, Captain Frazier.

Per str. Kwangtah, August 2.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Sheng.

Per str. Hsintung, August 3.—For Pootoo—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Tenney.

Per str. Kashima Maru, August 3.—For Hongkong—Miss F. Weinherger, Messrs. C. C. Hsu, J. D. Bush, V. F. Senna, J. M. V. de Figueiredo, Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Simms, Mr. E. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. da Silva and infant, Mrs. L. G. Gomes, Miss I. da Silva, Mr. A. W. Wood, Mr. S. J. Sedefothan, J. Evans, Miss C. M. Pereira, J. L. Bowker, Judge and Mrs. Skinner Turner, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nissim, Mr. S. Ng, Mrs. W. L. Wei, Miss R. Ng, Messrs. M. Y. Chow, T. Y. Watt, K. L. Wat, Mr. and Mrs. E. Judd, Mr. J. W. Grandford, C. F. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Geer and Geer and child, Mrs. M. F. Remedios, L. A. Remedios.

Per str. Tuckwo, August 8.—For Kiukiang—Miss A. MacEwan, Mr. A. Haimovitch. For Hankow—Mr. J. C. Walle.

Per str. Koonshing, August 3.—For Weihaiwei—Messrs. C. B. Tweedy, C. R. Shaw, R. E. Kadcovie, Mrs. J. T. Ford two children and nurse. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Pote-Hunt, son and infant, Mr. I. Tarassoff. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Longee, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Kelly, Messrs. Eugene and Norman Kelly, Miss Virginia Kelly, Miss Brand, Mr. Joass, Mrs. Park and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, Misses (3) Blackburn.

Per str. Tuckwo, August 3.—For Kiukiang—Capt. H. O. Taylor. For Hankow. Mr. P. Crismond, Mr. P. S. Chan, Mr. J. G. Walle.

Per str. Fengtien, August 3.—For Weihaiwei—Miss Ferguson, Miss Danson, Miss Shadgett, Mrs. D. MacDonald 4 children and nurse, Dr. Marshall, Mr. R. P. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Davenport Brown. For Tientsin—Miss Siffert, Mr. and Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. M. Jacob, Mr. Coulson,

Miss H. Newcomb, Mrs. Emery, Miss A. Huie, Mr. G. P. Sorensen, Mr. Potter, Mr. G. C. Toussaint, Prof. M. L. Perrin. For Chefoo—Misses D. and C. Macdonald, Mr. E. R. Morrison.

Per str. Ngankin, August 3.—For Kiukiang—Master B. Joseph. For Hankow—Mr. Stanton, Mr. L. Young. For Nanking—Mr. G. K. Vallack.

Per str. Shantung, August 3.—For Canton—Miss A. Piggott. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Chow, Mr. S. T. Takako, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. Dyson.

Per str. Kasuga Maru, August 4.—For Yokohama—Messrs. R. F. Scott, J. Burnes, E. M. F. Guignard, W. E. Smith, Dr. Goode, Messrs. W. A. Ogden, Burkhardt, H. W. Milner, G. Schink, Yules, E. L. Gladwish, E. E. Pilbeam, Misses. Sternberg. Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Vinogradova, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Martin, Mrs. Maguire and Master Maquire, Miss P. R. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hug, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Misses O. Haas, M. Jameson, A. Ryan, Mrs. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Solloway, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. N. J. Corner and child, Mrs. A. L. Mottu.

Per str. Omi Maru, August 4.—For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Minister de Targoweko, Mr. B. Lago, Count and Countess Ostrowaka, Miss A. Robinson, Mr. R. C. Weber.

Per str. Kiangfoo, August 4.—For Hankow—Mr. A. Boyer.

Per str. Upolu, August 4.—For Chinwangtao—Mr. D. Bowen, Mr. T. E. Black, Mr. Buck, Mr. Hawkings, Mr. Tisseau.

Per str. Kianghsin, August 4.—For Kiukiang—Mrs. Davy, Miss A. Soelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Rini, Mr. and Mrs. Wong.

Per str. Woosung, August 4.—For Wuhu—Rev. Father Gilot. For Kiukiang—Mr. L. L. Dayton, Mr. W. H. Lingle, Misses Lingle (2), Miss L. P. Wells. For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Anderson. For Chinkiang—Mr. M. H. A. Mongon.

Per str. Kweilin, August 4.—For Antung—Mr. R. McGregor.

Per str. Wenchow, August 4.—For Tientsin—Fathers G. Spunt, Van Genk, Van Hacht and J. Rosse.

Per str. Shengking, August 5.—For Hankow—Mr. Pillert, Mr. J. W. Hemphrey, Mr. Walker. For Kiukiang—Miss McMalone Mrs. L. Bell, Master Bell, Mr. A. M. Woodward.

Per str. Sunning, August 5.—For Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. Kwik Tea Loon and Party (5), Mr. Jensen.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 4.—For Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Maingon.

Per str. Atsuta Maru, August 6.—For London and Hongkong—Mr. C. Van Brempt, Mrs. Brempt and 2 children, Mrs. I. L. Gee and 2 children, Mr. A. R. Nowell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bone, Miss Corbridge, Miss Eva Preston, Mrs. M. A. Preston, Mr. W. D. J. Preston, Mrs. S. A. Ran, Mr. N. Israelovitch, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. Th. Lindner, Messrs. W. J. Fulker, Per. Lovhang, H. E. Fuller, F. Micklinghoff, H. J. Foxworthy.

MORGAN.—On July 31, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. Morgan, a daughter.

MORRISON.—On August 1, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morrison, a son.

VELLING.—On July 31, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Velling, a son.

WATSON.—On July 31, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Watson, Jr., a son. Home papers please copy.

WEIPPERT.—On June 17, 1920, at No. 36 Dick Place, Edinburgh, to the wife of W. H. C. Weippert, Commissioner Chinese Customs Service, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BECKLEY—SEDDON.—On June 2, 1920, at St. John's Church, Old Trafford, Manchester, by the Rev. F. Addison, William Ewart, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Beckley, of Sheffield, to Mona Constance, only daughter of Mrs. and the late William Sale Seddon, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

McBAIN—CARTER.—On June 5, 1920, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, by the Rev. Austin Thompson, Neville Sievwright, fourth son of the late George McBain, of Shanghai, and Mrs. McBain of No. 1 Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W., to Saranne Marie Louise, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Henry Carter, of 224 Walm Lane, Cricklewood.

SPENCE—LEWIS.—On July 31, 1920, at H.B.M. Consulate, Weihaiwei, Herbert Marshall Spence, eldest son of the late Joseph Shewell Spence of Hexhove, Northumberland, England, to Ethelwynne Crossley Lewis, second daughter of the late Charles William Lewis of London, England.

THOMAS—JOPLING.—On April 10, 1920, at London (W), by special license, W. A. H. Thomas of Peking to Mrs. Gwendoline Jopling, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Davidson, of Surbiton, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BUTLER.—On July 30, 1920, at Nanking, in his 25th year Herbert Butler of the Chinese Customs Service, son of Mrs. Butler, No. 8 Bright Avenue, Manchester.

BROWN.—On July 31, 1920, at No. 27 Baikal Road, Shanghai, Andrew Brown, of the Shanghai Electricity Department, aged 41 years.

REMEDIOS.—On August 1, 1920, at No. 41 Boone Road, Shanghai, Celedonio Clemente dos Remedios, age 68 years. Hongkong and Japan papers please copy.

SORGATO.—On August 2, 1920, at Shanghai, Madeleine Meyer (Sorgato).

BIRTHS

BARTLEY.—On July 31, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bartley, a son. (Peter Brightman).

CORNABY.—On August 3, 1920, at "Westward Ho," Kuling, to Rev. and Mrs. W. Arthur Cornaby, a daughter.

HAYWARD.—On July 29, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hayward, a son. (Michael Neal).

MALCOLM.—On April 4, 1920, at Stroud, England, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Malcolm, a daughter.

SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer. 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
July 30	29.78	84.8	Calm.	0	86.7	83.3	96.8	77.2	B. C.
" 31	29.78	84.2	ESE	1	88.9	82.8	95.0	76.6	B. C.
Aug. 1	29.77	84.7	SSE	1	89.3	81.5	97.5	76.7	B. C.
" 2	29.72	86.0	S	1	87.6	82.2	94.1	78.3	B. C.
" 3	29.63	85.6	SW	2	88.2	82.3	96.8	77.9	B. C.
" 4	29.69	86.7	Calm	0	93.2	83.7	97.6	79.2	B.
" 5	29.68	86.4	N	1	90.4	83.5	95.4	78.3	O.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
July 30	80.2	77.2	91.2	85.8	Nil.	0.16
" 31	79.0	76.6	92.0	88.2	Nil.	Nil.
Aug. 1	80.00	79.0	93.00	82.8	Nil.	0.18
" 2	79.00	77.0	91.00	81.0	0.97	0.65
" 3	81.2	76.6	96.8	88.0	Nil.	0.74
" 4	83.0	77.0	96.4	92.0	Nil.	0.07
" 5	83.0	78.4	93.2	91.0	Nil.	Nil.

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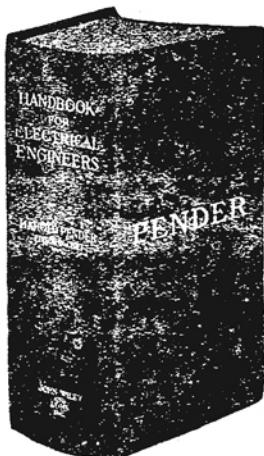
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